The Columbian.

VOL 43 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JULY 29, 1909. NO 30

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MEMORIES OF EXCHANGE.

Col. Freeze's Recollections of Early Days.

An article appeared in the Danville Morning *News* recently about a barn raising at Exchange, Montour county. It called forth a letter from our townsman, Col. Freeze, which is printed below. William C. Johnston who is spoken of, was for many years the Register and Recorder of Montour county, and was widely known all through this section.

The letter is as follows:

To The Morning News,
Danville, Penn'a,

Dear Sir:

Going into the office of the Bloomsburg Columbian as I often do, I picked up the Danville Morning News as I often do, and my eye lit upon "Exchange" and the barn raising on an historic spot. Considering that I lived at Exchange many years, many years ago, both at the mill and the hotel, you will not be surprised that I was interested in the event mentioned.

The barn raising, however, was not the principal matter that interested me in the reminiscent article, although the heading first called my attention. My father kept the hotel at one time, and Joseph Levers, father of Amandus Levers, subsequently treasurer of the county, kept the store.

But your reference to William C. Johnston was what most stirred my personal feelings.

When I was the boy I am speaking of, William C. Johnston kept school in an old log school house near the bank of the Chillisquaque creek, under the shade of a great oak tree. I went to school to him for several quarters and a good school master of the old kind he was, too. Some years after that in the course of human events I found myself in the Academy at Danville with William C. Johnston under the tuition of E. W. Conkling.

After we completed our academic terms Mr. Johnston went into the office of John Cooper to read law, and about the same time I went into the office of Joshua W. Comly. We finished our legal courses and by that time the seat of justice had been removed to Bloomsburg and we went there to be examined for admission to the bar.

Judge Anthony was on the bench. He gave us each a committee, but the committees met together in the judges' room and we appeared before them and underwent the torture. We were passed and certified and admitted together, side by side, on the 19th day of April, 1848.

J. G. F.

DR. WILLIAM WILLITS.

The funeral of the late Dr. William Willits, who died in Nebraska last week, was held from the home of L. N. Meyer, on West Main street Sunday, the services being conducted by the Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of Berwick.

The body, escorted by members of Washington Lodge, was then taken to Rosemont cemetery, where the Masonic service was conducted. The Rev. J. W. Diggles offered prayer at the grave. The following acted as pall bearers: R. D. Young, S. C. Seiple, John Knies, L. Reese, R. E. Hartman and William Snyder.

Notice has been posted by the Town Treasurer that the town taxes must be paid in thirty days from July 19th. No extension will be given, and after that time 5 per cent. penalty will be added.

FISH COMMISSION COMING.

Hon. John G. Harman, the attorney for the Department of Fisheries, has received word that the Board of Fishery Commission will investigate the character of Fishing Creek in Columbia county on the evening of August 5, in order to determine what part thereof is a stream inhabited by trout and what part is not.

The Board which will act under the provisions of Section 28 of the Act of May 1, 1909, will hear testimony of any one interested and having knowledge of conditions at Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, and the proceedings will begin at 8 o'clock. W. E Meehan, Commissioner of Fisheries, is president of the Board and will preside and the testimony will be taken in shorthand by Miss Anna Metz, the statistician and head stenographer of the Department of Fisheries.

The other members of the Board are: John Hamberger, Erie; Henry C. Cox, Wellsboro; Andrew R. Whitaker, Phoenixville; W. A. Leisenring, Mauch Chunk.

In order that the Board may be able to decide intelligently it desires as many persons present as possible who are acquainted with the conditions of the creek and the different species of fish which inhabit the waters. No person appearing before the Board is sworn, but each is called upon to answer certain questions put to him and to give what information he possesses and from the testimony thus given the Board decides the point at which the creek ceases to be a stream inhabited by trout.

It will be a busy week with the Board. On the 4th it sits in Tioga county to determine the status of Pine creek and on the afternoon of the 5th at Catawissa to hear testimony concerning the status of Roaring creek. On the 6th it sits at Stroudsburg to determine the status of Brodhead's creek.

ROBBED A SAFE.

A most daring and mysterious robbery was perpetrated in Danville Monday, when a thief or thieves in broad daylight entered the office of Attorney Charles V. Amerman and breaking open the drawers of his safe stole therefrom twenty-five dollars.

The robbery took place between 12 and 1 o'clock while Mr. Amerman was at dinner. His office door, it appears, was not locked, neither was the door of the safe, although the drawers inside were carefully locked.

The money belonged to a Sunday school, of which Mr. Ammerman is the treasurer. There is no clue to the robbery.

AN OVERWORKED NAME.

My, but isn't the name of Marathon getting to be ridiculously misused. The original long distance run which was performed by a Greek in the fifth century of the pre-Christian era, when he brought the news of the battle of Marathon to Athens, covered a distance of something over twenty-six miles.

When the nations revived the quadrennial sports a few years ago, they included the Marathon, or twenty-six mile run, in the list of events.

Nowadays every amateur athletic association that has a run of anywhere from two to ten miles labels it a "Marathon," which is about as much of a misnomer as calling a dog-trot from Bloomsburg to Espy a "Jamison City."

W. E. RINKER DIES SUDDENLY.

The sudden death of W. E. Rinker occurred on Wednesday morning at 2:30 o'clock from heart failure His age was 61 years.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Miss Gertrude Rinker, at home, and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Joseph Hooper, of Hautzdale, Pa; Miss Ida Rinker and B. Frank and George Rinker, of town.

His health had been failing for some time past, but he was attending to his duties on Tuesday, as book keeper for Moyer Bros. where he has been employed for the past twenty-five years. He retired on Tuesday night apparently as well as usual.

He was prominently identified with the secret organizations of the town, being a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; secretary of Bloomsburg Council, No. 146, Order of United American Mechanics; Theta Castle, No. 276, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 436, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; LaVallette Commandery, No. 91 Knights of Malta, and of Colonel Wellington H. Ent Post, No. 250, G. A. R.

He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and for the past 19 years a member of the Bloom School Board.

Mr. Rinker was a man of excellent habits and upright character, and was popular with all who knew him.

The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence, Rev. G. R. Smith officiating. At the grave the services will be conducted by the American Mechanics.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Hiram Bogert and wife to B. E. Keller for land in Orangeville.

B. S. Weskheiser to Peter A. Fetterolf for land in Mifflin.

Peter A. Fetterolf and wife to William Parr for land in Mifflin.

William Parr heirs to H. E. Grover, for land in Mifflin.

W. J. Eastman, et al to Christian A. Small for land in Bloomsburg.

Elizabeth Fetterman to Christianna Eveland for land in Locust.

Elizabeth Miller, et al, to Frank L. Miller for land in Catawissa.

W. A. Dent to Sarah S. Dent for land in Hemlock.

I. D. White estate to F. H. Wilson, for land in Bloomsburg.

Frank H. Wilson and wife to Lillie H. White, for land in Bloomsburg.

Isaiah Bower and wife to Grace M. East for a property in the borough of West Berwick.

Isaiah Bower and wife to Harry R. East for a property in the borough of West Berwick.

Maria Dyke to George J. Jones for a property in the borough of Centralia.

George J. and Martha Jones to O. B. Millard for a property in the borough of Centralia.

Clara P. Schuck et al to Samuel Knecht for a tract of land situate in Mifflin township.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to Martha Sterling for a lot of ground in the said cemetery.

Ada R. Trexler estate to Sadusky John for a property in the village of Aristes.

S. R. KAMP, PLAINTIFF.

Simon R. Kamp, a former resident and business man of Bloomsburg, is the plaintiff in a ten thousand dollar suit for damages against Representative Wm. D. Jones, of Ridley Park, Delaware county, charging him with the alienation of his wife's affections. Mrs. Kamp recently secured a divorce from her husband, and last week she and Jones were married. The suit has caused a stir in political circles in the county, and may have an effect at the next legislative election. In his statement filed Saturday in the office of the prothonotary, Simon F. Kamp sets forth that he and Susan M. Shindel were married at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, on September 10, 1881. Previous to November 1, 1905, they lived together at Milmont, Delaware county. Mr. Kamp alleges that previous to that time she made the acquaintance of William D. Jones, who is engaged in the coal business at Ridley Park. Kamp alleges that during his absence Jones became a vititor to his home. Although warned not to call upon his wife, Jones, he says, "disregarded the deponent's wishes, continued the visits to the deponent's wife with the intent and purpose wickedly and wrongfully to injure the deponent and to deprive him of the comfort, fellowship, society and assistance and to alienate and destroy the affection of his wife." Further, the deponent alleges that on November 15, 1906, and at other times and places, that Jones was guilty of misconduct with his wife, Atlantic City being named as one of the places. Kamp says that he was forced to withdraw from his wife, and that Jones took up his residence with her. On June 14, 1908, Mrs. Kamp began a suit for divorce against her husband, charging him with desertion. On December 14, 1908, Henry W. Jones, of Chester, was named as master in the divorce proceedings. A hearing was held on Feoruary 5th of this year, and the respondent was represented by an attorney but he made no allegation that the desertion of his wife was for cause, according to the report of the master. On March 27th of this year, after the report of the master had been submitted to the court, Judge Isaac Johnson granted to Mrs. Kamp an absolute decree of divorce. Mrs. Kamp has four children, the oldest being twenty-six years of age. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kamp they lived at Milton, Bloomsburg, Philadelphia and finally moved to Milmont, Delaware county, the present residence of Mrs. Jones, formerly Mrs. Kamp. Mr. Kamp has lived with his son at 1328 Ruby street, Philadelphia. He has an office in the Burd building, at Ninth and Chestnut streets, that city.

He was engaged in the lumber business in Bloomsburg some years ago, and still makes business trips here, selling jewelry.

BENEFIT GAME.

Two teams representing the Craftsman Club and the Elks, respectively, will play a game of base ball on Normal Field this afternoon the proceeds to be given to the Joseph Ratti Hospital.

The power house of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Company has been closed down, the Irondale plant now furnishes the power for the road.

A New Trust

John J. Ames, American multi-millionaire, president of three trusts and a director in four others, was angry.

His daughter, the beautiful "Billy" Ames, had accepted the count, his wife, Mrs. "Jack" Ames, had approved of her daughter's acceptance of the count, while, John J. Ames, president of three trusts and a director of four others, had given in to the urgings of his wife and daughter and admitted that a count for a son-in-law would not be so bad after all.

But at the time of his going in to his wife and daughter, John J. Ames had had no definite idea of the dollar value of a count. None of his trusts dealt in counts, dukes, lords, or nobility at all, but only in the products of good American soil and water—purely commercial commodities like pig-iron and canned salmon. Nobility was something about which he had read little and knew nothing definitely.

"I reckon a million in pig-iron stock and a couple o' thousand a year ought to make the count feel his oats," was the way that John J. Ames had sized up the situation at its beginning, but now he was a much better informed man—and the information he had acquired of experience had made him rather angry.

For after the beautiful "Billy" Ames had accepted the count, the latter had come to John J. Ames and informed that proud parent of his proposed alliance with the Ames family—an alliance to be consummated as soon as the count's lawyers approved of the match and had arranged the financial details of the desired alliance.

John J. Ames shook the hand of his prospective son-in-law. "Very well, count, I'll step around and have a talk with your lawyers." Whereupon Ames called upon the count's lawyers to go over with them the financial budget of the alliance.

Then it was that John J. Ames, in his own opinion, had cause enough to get angry. A million dollars in pig-iron stock and $200,000 a year would never do, so the lawyers informed him. The count's blood was much too blue for that trifling sum.

Ames angrily quit the lawyers, vowing if the count wanted his daughter "Billy" he, John J. Ames, would give the pair his blessing, a million in pig-iron stock and $200,000 a year, but he'd be blessed—or something stronger—if he would pay off a $3,000,000 mortgage on the count.

So John J. Ames returned to his wife and daughter and informed them that he had put down his foot on the count proposition and would keep it down so hard that no pansies would ever blossom there.

At this "Billy" dried her young, blue romantic eyes, wondering if dear old Tom, back in New York, was still the same loving, eligible bachelor that he had been on a certain memorable eve, while Mrs. "Jack" Ames straightway set a silken trap to snare for a son-in-law one of the nobility whose price did not come too high for her husband's O. K.

She succeeded very quickly in her purpose, or rather the beauty and reported wealth of "Billy," like a golden shaft, soon brought down a duke, "towering like a falcon in his pride of place"; and a few days later John J. Ames was referred by the duke to the latter's lawyers, who would arrange the financial end of the proposed alliance of the duke with the beautiful "Billy."

They were the same lawyers to whom Ames had been referred by the count, consequently it was with some ill grace that the millionaire called around to see these legal gentlemen.

He found them doing business at the same Paris address, but found two other Americans ahead of him, waiting to interview the lawyers.

John J. Ames personally knew both of these Americans, and knew each to have a beautiful eligible daughter, at which Ames decided in his blunt way that they too had been referred to the lawyers by certain prospective sons-in-law.

He questioned them on the point and found that such was the fact. This was enough light on the subject for John J. Ames to see a greater distance than beyond his nose, and when he was shown into the presence of the duke's lawyers he bluntly charged them with being a syndicate that had cornered the market of eligible blue blood and was forcing up the price of noble sons-in-law on American millionaire fathers.

The lawyers assured him that such was practically the truth. They represented the Rex Title-Trust of Europe and Asia, and the dominions beyond the seas, with branches from London to Bagdad, and while there were other trusts engaged in a similar business, they were not worth serious consideration, controlling, as they did, merely a few minor German barons and French and Spanish nobles of a pretending line, and one epileptic king.

"A trust of titled husbands for American girls—selling lords and dukes like so much canned salmon! Well, what next for the American millionaire to go up against?" Ten strides took John J. Ames from the offices of the Rex-Title-Trust, and the next train took him and "Billy" and Mrs. "Jack" on their way back to the United States.

But "Billy's" blue, romantic eyes were quite dry before the ship came in sight of the American shore. They even danced, as "Billy" told herself how glad Tom would be that she had not married a titled foreigner, or married at all. And "Billy's" eyes could dance maddeningly, when her heart danced, too.—OLA V. GOULD.

Agricultural

Maintaining the Dairy Herd.

A dairy herd may be maintained in two ways: First, by continued purchase of mature animals to replace those whose period of usefulness has passed. There are many conditions under which this may be a wise practice. If it is desirable to have the whole herd composed of cows in their full productive capacity; if there is abundant opportunity for selection and purchase near at hand; if there is reasonable good market for cows that are undesirable, and if one has reasonable skill in selecting and good ability in bargaining, a herd of high productive capacity may be more easily and more cheaply maintained in this way by attempting to raise young animals to replace those that are worn out.

The other method of maintaining the herd is, of course, by raising calves to supply the place of old cows that are no longer profitable. Such a herd will always contain a considerable number of young animals that have not yet reached full development, and therefore, such a herd will seldom equal in average production per animal a herd that is wholly maintained by purchase. At the same time a greater degree of uniformity of type may be maintained where the animals are raised. If land is abundant and cheap the cost of raising a calf, up to the time that she becomes a fully developed cow, will be less than that of purchasing a similar animal outright.

Through force of circumstances by far the greater number of dairymen must rely on raising the calves necessary to maintain the herd. This being the case the ordinary dairyman will need to provide himself with the services of a bull suitable to produce useful dairy cows. In most cases he will need to own this bull, so that the question of selection and care of the breeding bull has an important bearing upon the maintenance of the dairy herd.

Hog House.

A movable house for a brood sow is a necessity. She must be given shelter away from all annoyance and one that can be kept clean. The wigwam style is just the thing, for it affords protection to the pigs so sow cannot lie on them by crowding against the wall, and can be easily moved to a clean, dry spot.

Where brood sows are not given separate lots these houses can be used. When a sow makes her nest in a house, she and her litter will keep it and keep intruders out.

Fig. 1 shows the skeleton frame,

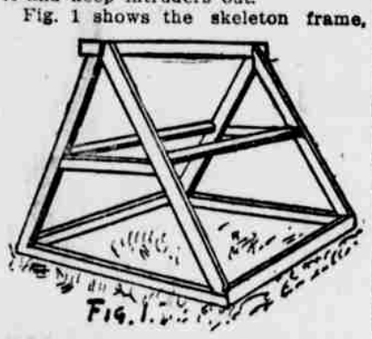


Fig. 1.

which consists of 2x4s. The bottom is 8 feet square and likewise the two sides. Fig. 2 shows the house complete with boards and batten strips. A slide window is in rear gable—not

Fig. 2.

shown. The bottom 2x4 on front end is laid flat so pigs can more easily get over it.

It is easy to tip the house up and whitewash the interior frequently. The individual house for brood sows is the thing. The best breeders care for their sows in this way, while they run with the pigs.

Remove Dead Bees.

The dead bees that accumulate on the bottom boards should be removed about once each month, and the hives be kept sweet and clean by doing so. When the bees are wintered in the cellar, the hives and cellar floor should be kept cleared of dead bees, and if signs of mice are found, traps should be set, and the mice caught. It is only a few hours work each month that is needed to keep the hives and surroundings clear.

Make Hives in Winter.

Hives, if to be made, can be put up at the winter time of the year, honey sections and cases put together and be out of the way when the busy spring time arrives. As work is not crowding at the cold time of the year, and our evenings are long, considerable time should be given to the laying of plans and reading up in our pursuit.

Help in Every Way.

Good roads help in every way: they promote sociability by making friends and relatives accessible, and by means of them it is easier to reach the school and churches, and to generally do and enjoy those things which make life really worth living.

Prevents Tainted Milk.

The separator cannot be kept too clean.

BIRDSHOT WITH EVERY FOWL

Poultryman's Bargain Makes His Customers Angry When the Crops Were Examined.

Newark, N. J.—Chickens sell in the local market from twenty-two to thirty cents a pound, while gunshot may be purchased almost for the price of lead a pound. Bear those figures in mind. They have an important bearing on the distressed condition of Henry Gerbaring, a poultry dealer in this city.

When Gerbaring opened his store the other morning he discovered his iceboxes were empty of chickens. He was wondering how quickly he could get a supply when a farmer's wagon drove up and a roughly dressed man entered. He asked Gerbaring if he wanted any chickens. Gerbaring asked him how many he had for sale. The man said there were 120 in the wagon.

Gerbaring went out to the wagon and looked at the chickens. They had been picked clean and seemed to be in the best of condition.

"I'll take the whole lot," he said. "Bring them in and we'll weigh them."

Without further preliminaries the deal was closed, Gerbaring agreeing to pay twenty cents a pound for the fowl. As fast as they were weighed he placed them in his icebox. When the cash had been paid, the man jumped in his wagon and drove away. Not long afterward Gerbaring began selling the chickens and congratulating himself that he was making a nice profit.

He was in the midst of his sales when a red-faced and panting woman who had purchased one of the chickens an hour before rushed into his store and, in the presence of many customers, denounced him as a fraud. Gerbaring asked her what she meant by making such an accusation against him. In reply she poured out of a bag about a pound and a half of birdshot.

"That's what you are selling to me for chicken, is it?" the woman inquired angrily.

"I don't understand you yet, madam," Gerbaring replied, showing plainly he was mystified.

"Perhaps you'll understand when I tell you that after I took that chicken home I proceeded to dress it. I noticed that the crop felt unusually heavy and cut it open. Inside I found all that shot. It's a pretty way for you to treat old customers, isn't it?"

Other purchasers who were in the store also began feeling the crops of their chickens, and they, too, joined in the denunciation. Gerbaring was in a bad fix. He cut into the crops of all the chickens purchased by the customers present and discovered that they had been loaded heavily with shot. Nothing remained for him to do except to make explanation and restitution.

Before nightfall he had more than 120 pounds of birdshot in a keg and more of it was coming in from outside all the time.

MRS. EVELYN THAW AS SHE APPEARS TO-DAY

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw as she looked in Court when testifying of the threats against her life made by Harry K. Thaw, her husband.

REAL WAR DOGS THESE.

But They Only Hunt for Wounded on Field of Battle.

Paris, France.—The use of dogs in war to seek wounded soldiers is being studied by the French Army, and experiments have proved their value.

At Nancy supposedly wounded soldiers were placed in obscure places over a large area covered with thick underbrush and marked by deep ravines encumbered with fallen stone, rock and soil, and often most difficult of access. A dozen dogs were sent away on the search, and five proved so adept they were given blue ribbons and regularly placed in the medical corps.

The dog policeman already is a valued member of the police force of Paris and other European cities, but this is his first appearance as a component part of the medical corps of the army.

200 Varieties of Birds' Eggs.

Montclair, N. J.—Harry Trippett, Town Clerk of Montclair, has presented to the Board of Education a collection of 200 varieties of birds' eggs. The collection represents Mr. Trippett's labors as a naturalist and ornithologist, and practically all the eggs are from birds which either remain in New Jersey all the year or make this State their summer nesting place. The gift is intended to be part of an educational collection intended as a memorial for the late Auguste Smith, librarian in the free public library here.

A SARTORIAL CENSOR.

London Hotel Rule That Only Persons in Evening Dress be Admitted.

Something of a hubbub has been raised in London by the refusal of the directors of the Savoy Hotel to rescind their rule that only persons in evening dress shall be allowed to dine in the restaurant. This hotel is the last in London rigidly to enforce this rule, and the recent refusal of the management to allow a distinguished earl and his wife to enter the restaurant in ordinary street clothes has aroused considerable protest. The directors have maintained their position but have begun a post-card canvass of their regular patrons to get their views as to the continuation of their ironclad law of clothes. They argue that to relax the rule means that diners in ordinary tourist costume will mix with those in evening dress and mar "the harmony and brilliancy" of the scene.

It would seem that under sensible standards the purpose of the hotel is to furnish lodging, food and drink, real solid comfort, to its guests, and not harmony and brilliancy; that any man decently clad and decently behaved, with the money to pay for the service should be admitted to all the precincts given over to the use of guests; that the managers are exercising their powers when they begin to ordain what shall be worn in their dining rooms. But it is found both in law and popular opinion that harmony and brilliancy are essential to a hotel dining room along with food and drink, if they earnestly seek to have in their halls that sartorial harmony which is in perfect accord with the mural decorations and the music, then they must post some Beau Brummel at the door to see that no discord is admitted in the way of a man with diamond studs. To the eye sensitive to the niceties of masculine attire nothing is more offensive than a group of indiscriminately selected men in evening clothes. The average man wears his old office coat with more grace than his hammerclaw, and as inebriation reveals his true character, so evening dress reveals his breeding. The swallow-tail is one of the most hideous garments ever devised by tailors, and it is not given to more than one man in a hundred to wear it with perfect harmony and a correct accompaniment of shirt, ties and shoes. Look around any of our great New York restaurants at night and you will find a hundred men dressed to the Savoy standard and yet hardly more than a handful properly attired according to the requirements of perfect taste and correct form. Brilliancy there may be, but harmony never. Here is a one with a dinner jacket and a white tie; there another with a soft pleated shirt front and diamond studs blinding us with their garish light; another with a waist coat cut shockingly high and heavy festoons of gold chain across it. Sometimes even a tan shoe will poke out from the white folds of the tablecloth. Drive out the sartorial goats and hardly enough sheep will remain to raise an audable baa.

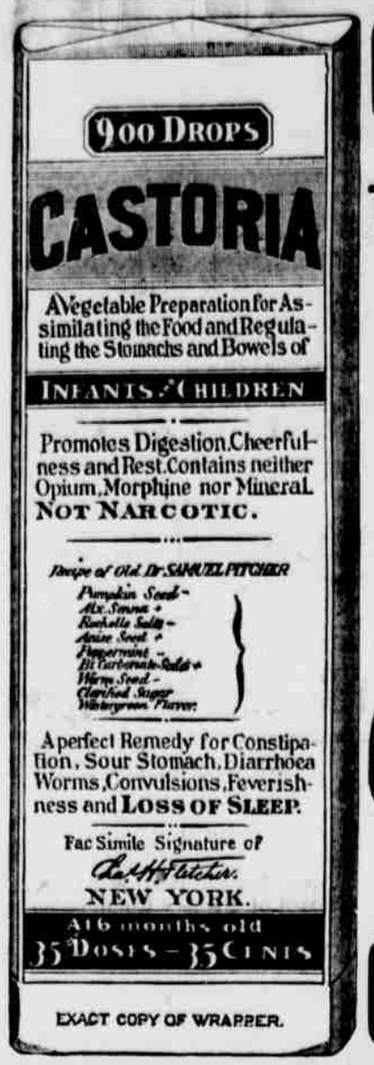
A far more harmonious clothes-picture is found in our quick lunch restaurant at noon than in the evening in the palatial caravansaries of the avenue. The average man when he seeks to beautify himself for dinner goes far astray artistically.

Moral Tale from Shaw.

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, the former Secretary of the Treasury, is a renowned story teller and it is his boast that his tales always point a moral. One day Mr. Shaw was entertaining some callers. He was rather nettled because certain things had gone awry and might have lost his temper had not his memory been the stronger.

"I never got into a hurry and rushed at anything that I did not have cause to regret it," said the ex-Secretary. "Go slow, I say to myself, forty times a day. Why, I got into one of the worst scrapes of my married life, just because I acted first and did my thinking afterward. It was when my son was about ten years old, and we were living in Denison. My wife was then an enthusiast on poultry raising, and the children, as well as myself, talked chickens, read farmyard literature, and exhibited all the signs of the fad victim. We boasted of our early broilers and our plentiful supply of eggs, and no distance or expense was too great to prevent our adding a new variety to our chicken family.

"We also had a cat, sleek and fat, and quite a household favorite. But a 'biddy' used to disappear every now and then, and suspicion fell on the feline pet. The children were set to watch, and a reward was offered the one who found the marauder. One morning I had just filled my shaving mug with warm water, preparatory to begininng a part of my day's duties, when my son called out from downstairs that the cat had caught a small chicken and was eating it. I looked, and sure enough there was the cat slinking across the yard with something in her mouth. My blood was up and I took aim with my shaving mug, a heavy commodity, in plated silver, and fired. But the cat dodged with that uncanny intelligence of her kind. The weapon sped on, however, and caught the mother of our finest brood, straight in the head and laid her lifeless among the orphaned children. When the smoke of battle had cleared away our son found that the beloved tabbie had captured a mole—the real criminal in the case—and was quietly eating the same on the back porch."—Washington Herald.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They Stand Alone.

Standing out in bold relief, all alone, and as a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, over-worked, debilitated nervous, "run-down," pain-racked women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous remedy for weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness, all catarrhal affections whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nasal passages, throat, bronchia, or other mucous passages, also as an effective remedy for all diseases arising from thin, watery or impure blood, as scrofulous and skin affections.

Each bottle of the above medicines bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it—printed in plain English. This frank and open publicity places these medicines in a class all by themselves, and is a strong guaranty of their merits. They cannot be classed as a patent nor secret medicines for they are neither—being of known composition.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, headache and biliousness. In vials, a convenient vest-pocket remedy.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

An Asphyxiated Cow.

Unlike some people, a cow cannot live on natural gas. A cow belonging to James Tome, of the Tidewater pump station, at Slate Run, Lycoming county, was pasturing near the gas engine exhaust pipe the other day. She inhaled sufficient gas to render her hors du combat, and the next thing the men working around the station knew the cow was laid out limp. It took five of them to drag the animal out of the realm of the gas fumes, and for several hours it was nip and tuck as to whether the cow would die or recover. At last she began to get better and is now fully recovered. The theory of the men is that the cow, finding no flies in the vicinity of the gas pipe, made free with this immunity from torment to bask under the influence of even a deadlier enemy.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OLD AGE PAY PLAN IN FRANCE

Scheme Proposed in Which Employer, Employee and State Will Help Foot Bills

BENEFITS FOR WAGE EARNERS

A Well Known Statistician Reckons That in Twenty-five Years the Nation Will Have 1,500,000 of These Pensioners–Insurance for 12,000,000.

A committee of the French Senate under the presidency of M. Cuvinot has formulated a scheme for old age and workmen's pensions with which it is understood the Government is in almost complete agreement. The scheme is very complex and will give rise to long debates in the Senate and later in the Chamber, but its main lines are clear.

It creates two benefits for wage earners. One is an absolute gift to which they will contribute nothing, while the other is a form of insurance to which they will subscribe.

The first benefit is an annual grant of $24 which is to be made to all wage earners when they reach the age of 65. The funds from which this is to be paid are to be raised by a tax levied on the employers and a complementary contribution by the State.

Employers are to pay for each of their employees over 18, a sum of $1.80 a year and 90 cents for each under 18. Only one-tenth of these sums will be payable the first year the law goes into effect, two-tenths the second year, three-tenths the third year, and so on, so that it will only be after ten years that the employer will be paying the full amount, and after that year his payments will remain fixed.

It is calculated that for the first year this scheme is at work there will be 120,000 grants, needing $2,880,000. The payments by employers are estimated to reach about $2,000,000, so that the State will be called upon to pay $880,000.

A well known statistician, Edouard Fuster, reckons that by the twenty-fifth year France will have 1,500,000 of these pensioners whose grants will be paid, $20,600,000 by the employers and $14,200,000 by the State.

The second part of the Senatorial commission's scheme is an old age pension established by payments made by those interested and by grants from the State. The payments made are to be obligatory, with the option of paying more and so securing a higher pension. The amount of pension will depend on the payment made and the age at which the pensioner claims it.

The obligatory payment is 60 cents a year between 15 and 18 and $1.20 a year from 18 until the pension is claimed, which can be done at the age of 55.

The State undertakes to increase the pension thus secured by a third, that is to say that a workman who makes the obligatory payments until h is 65 will have a right to a pension of $18, to which the State will add $6, making a $24 a year. So that a workingman will be able to enjoy at the age of 65 $24 a year from the employer plus State funds and $25 from the workingman plus State funds.

This form of insurance, it is calculated, will apply to about 12,000,000 persons. The obligatory payments will bring in about $14,000,000 a year, but no estimate has been given by the commission as to how much this second part of the scheme is likely to cost the State.

The insured will effect their payments by placing stamps on an annual card which each will receive, thereby avoiding the necessity of having the employer deduct the payment from the employee's wages. The commission particularly wished to avoid giving this insurance scheme the appearance of lessening wages, but it has felt itself obliged to insert an article to the effect that if at the end of the year the worker is behind in his monthly payment the employer must on demand from the State authorities, retain from his wages the amount due.

At the Circus.

The pretty snake charmer in pink silk laid her little finger on a boa's eye. The boa, unwinking, let the finger rest on his eyeball with ghastly indifference.

"His eye is closed," the pretty snake charmer explained, "but it looks open because the eyelid is transparent. His eye is always closed, but he can always see through it. His eyelid is a scale of plateglass translucence.

"It is useful to him, this well-protected eye, in his flights or in his onsets through the low, thorny bushes, the sharp grasses and the prickly twigs of the forest undergrowth among which he lives."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The U. S. Postal Service.

The beginning of the postal service in what is now the United States dates from 1639, when a house in Boston was employed for the receipt of letters for and from the Old World. In 1672 the Government of New York Colony established a post to go monthly from New York to Boston. A general post office was established in Virginia in 1692 and in Philadelphia in 1693. In 1789, when the Federal Government went into operation, the number of offices in the thirteen States was only about seventy-five.

CRANIAL FLUCTUATION.

Size of the Heads of Well-Known Men Compared by Punch.

In an illuminating interview which appears in Cassell's Saturday Journal, Dr. Bernard Hollander maintains that heads generally are increasing in size, "the reason being that the intellect and the emotions are more freely exercised than they were. With increase of mental exercise there is a corresponding enlargement of heads, though, of course, in the case of those who merely vegetate there is no growth of brain." We are glad to be able to throw further light on this fascinating topic, thanks to the researches of an eminent craniologist, who, however, desires to remain anonymous.

One of the strangest cranial coindents on record is the fact that the tow famous interviewers, Mr. Raymond Blathbie and Mr. Harold Beghthwayt take exactly the same size in hats, 7 1-8. Here, however, the resemblance ends, for while Mr. Blathbe is a man of gigantic statue, Mr. Begthwayt only scales 154 pounds.

Sir Oliver Lodge's wonderful dome-shaped head, which has so striking a resemblance to that of Pericles, has been growing steadily since he went to live at Birmingham. His anthropometric measurements are indeed remarkable, for while he is only forty inches round the chest he is just on forty-eight round the head. No stock size in hats fits him, and Messrs. Linnett and Bencolm have to retain a special assistant who is exclusively employed to minister to the needs of their massive-brained customer. Recently asked to account for the cause of this phenomenal development, Sir Oliver attributed it to the extraordinary intellectual atmosphere of Birmingham. Personally he regrets his frontal distension, as it renders him too conspicuous in a crowd and leads to occasional collisions in negotiating a narrow doorway.

Mr. Harry de Queux, the famous Arctic explorer, diplomatist and novelist, in the course of a recent interview with a representative of the Hatter and Capper gave some astonishing interesting details as to the strange fluctuations in size of his own cranium, according to the nature of the company he kept. To express the matter with scientific accuracy, he found that the bulk of his head varied in a direct ratio with the rank of his interlocutor. Thus, after interviewing a Kaiser, or witnessing the marriage of an ex-Crown Princess, he simply could not insert his head into a hat of normal size, and on more than one occasion had to remain bareheaded for forty-eight hours.

Asked as to the probable effect on his brain of his forthcoming sojourn in the Arctic regions, Mr. de Queux cautiously observed that, while frost contracted metals, it undoubtedly tended to expand water, as might be seen from the familiar and distressing experience of the British householder during a severe winter. Further asked whether it was true that his head was bigger than Mr. Gladstone's, Mr. de Queux modestly declined to challenge invidious comparisons with the mighty men of the past.

Sir J. Crichton Browne indorsed what Dr. Hollander had said about big heads not monopolizing intellect. Idiots, vegetarians and wearers of Harris Tweed had invariably large heads.

Mr. Bernard Shaw said that he could not swear that his head had grown since he had dethroned Shakespeare, because he never wore a tall hat, and was generally photographed without headgear. Large heads were commonly found in the Criminal classes, such as archbishops, publishers, and the like. For his own part he had cultivated, not size but hardness. From earliest youth he had stood on his head and invariably wrote in that position.

The Pope's Private Car.

For many years there stood in the yard of the Florentine railway a saloon car, which bore the name of "The Papal Car."

It was originally built and furnished to be used by the Pope on his journeys—at a time when his holines did not choose to remain a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican; and it is not imposible that Pius IX. may have used it before 1870, on some of his not very numerous or very extensive journeys.

Like the papal horse-drawn carriages, it is distinguished from the generally very lightly built Italian carriages by its extreme size and weight. It was done up in sky blue with the figure of an angel at each corner; and was both richly and gorgeously fitted up.

Provision was made for all needs and comforts of the Pope; there was even a private altar, in case his holiness should want to read Mass when under way.

This car has disappeared as thoroughly, as mysteriously; and no one knows –or will say—where it is.

At the Milan exhibition of 1906 there was a retrospect exhibit of transportation of the ninteenth century, and it was intended to show the papal car; but during the negotiations to the effect the Italian private railways passed into the possession of the state, which later refused permission to have the car exhibited.—Weekly Telegraph.

The public schools of Cleveland may be equipped with book holders, which enable the scholars to sit erect while studying.

NEW YORK BROKERS AT PLAY

Jokesmiths of Produce Exchange Manufacture a Few Gold and Silver Coins for Others to Find.

New York City.—Even if trading was not very brisk on the Produce Exchange last week several of the members made money. They made it in large quantities and without the risk of speculating for it. In short, they manufactured it, and though it was not very good money, it purchased the manufacturers considerable fun.

One broker purchased a cigar which was wrapped in tinfoil. After he lighted the cigar he used the tinfoil in the manufacture of currency. He pressed a little disk of the tinfoil over a twenty-five cent piece and rubbed it until

it took the impression of the quarter. Then he carefully placed the "quarter" on the floor. In a moment a dignified, gray haired member sauntered along, saw the new coin and picked it up. Then he glanced surreptitiously around and noted that no person was looking at him, when he cautiously replaced the "fake" coin on the floor. Other brokers followed the example of the first, and soon the floor was liberally sprinkled with quarters, halves and silver dollars. Then some genius procured some gold foil and made a few eagles and double eagles.

Many a man stooped with a smile of satisfaction to arise with a frown of disgust, while the jokesmiths "gave him the laugh."

PLAYGROUNDS ARE FIRST IN MAKING GOOD CITIZENS.

Supt. Jenkins, of the Children's Society of New York declares the greatest aids to the work of "saving" children from evil tendencies and surroundings and making them useful citizens are:

"Public playgrounds wherever there is congestion of juvenile population.

"Boys' Clubs where good clean athletics are encouraged, and the boys coached along on the honor plan.

"More intimate church or parish supervision of girls and boys. Every church should know every one of its children.

"Vigorous enforcement of the adult responsibility law.

"Keeping children under sixteen out of places where liquors are sold; out of pool rooms, roller skating rinks and moving picture shows.

"The unrelenting enforcement of the Compulsory Education law."

LANDS ON BEAR'S BACK.

Bear as Much Scared as Parks, Who Fell from Window.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—E. L. Parks, a publisher of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, New York City, is occupying a bungalow on top of the World Mountain, the highest in Pike County, Penn. During the night he was awakened by a noise in the rear of the building, and from the window he saw a large bear.

Mr. Parks leaned out of the window with a .22 calibre revolver, lost his balance, and fell upon the bear. His revolver went off and it was a question which was the more frightened, bear or man.

The bear uttered a roar of fright and ran toward the woods. H. Herman, son of ex-Sheriff Herman of Orange County, and a fellow-camper of Parks, was awakened by the noise and ran out with a shotgun. The bear could be seen lumbering away toward the woods, and, though Herman fired a shot after it, he failed to make a hit.

Mr. Parks was uninjured. So was the bear.

Passenger Mustn't Change His Mind.

Rochester, N. Y.—A decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court makes it apparent that a passenger asking for a transfer of a street railway conductor must state his destination when asking for the transfer and must not change his mind. The Court was unanimous in sustaining the company's rule of only one transfer and no change after making a request for one.

Wins Prize for Shaving Husband.

Chicago.—Shaving her husband every other day for a month netted Mrs. W. O. Smith a $1 contribution for the missionary cause and a gold pin. The prize was a gift from the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Austin Methodist Episcopal Church for earning money in the most novel manner.

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Five-Hundredth Issue of Lippincott's.

The August *Lippincott's* marks the five-hundredth appearance of this interesting monthly magazine. During those forty-odd years much history has been made, and the world has seen many important changes. In the early days *Lippincott's* met with comparatively little competition; for the past decade or two it has been keen–so keen that some really meritorious publications have fallen by the wayside. Yet this dean of the magazines has found no difficulty in holding its own and adhering to its established price. In short, *Lippincott's* is not growing old gracefully. It refuses to grow old at all.

The novelette for August is "The Cult and the Catamount," by Dorothy Canfield. It is a sparkling tale, with a clever plot. Its opening scenes are laid in New York, where some surprising things happen in a most plausible way. Then the scene shifts to a New England rural district, whither three competing parties race to get possession of a valuable copper mine. Of course the right people win, as might have been expected, yet their path has been such a thorny one that the reader has been afraid right along that they wouldn't.

The short stories are a rare lot. "The Contaminating of Augustus," a boy story, by Grace MacGowan Cooke and Caroline Wood Morrison, is as delightful as it is original. "The Man Who Wanted to Know," by Owen Oliver, tells grippingly of a man who tried to experiment dispassionately with the tender passion and found he could n't. "The Jesters," by Eleanor M. Ingram, is an automobile story on distinctly new lines. "A Mother of the World," by C. Cunningham, is a touching tale of mother-love. "Bum O'Reilly Collects," by Lucy Cepinger, tells of an amusing episode in a primary school. "Between Yesterday and To-morrow," by the late George Wetherill Earl, Jr., is a story of the army life with which he was so familiar.

George Lincoln Walton, M. D., whose book "Why Worry?" has gone into several editions and done untold good, has supplemented his labors with a new series of three papers on nervous troubles, real and imaginary. These are now appearing in *Lippincott's* under the generic title "Those Nerves." The August article is called "Sidetractibility." Then there are shorter contributions on various topics by Clifford Howard, Thomas L. Masson, and Minna Thomas Antrim–these last in the department "Ways of the Hour." Ellis O. Jones contributes a whimsical sketch called "Are Women Human?" and W. J. Lampton pays his respects to those who are anxious to get off the earth, in some remarks headed "Balloonacy."

Roby C. McCombs, Margaret Root Garvin, Harold Susman, Richard Kirk, Katharine Lee Bates and Madge Morris are those who have poems in the number. Then there is "Walnuts and Wine," which is fully up to its usual high standard.

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NORTHWARD.

	21			
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	‡	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners.....	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	f10 03	f3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	f10 08	f3 45	7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	f1010	f3 47	7 38	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	22			
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	‡	†
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	....
Laubachs.....	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	19 58
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8.35	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10.00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4 00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
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THE COLUMBIAN.
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THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1909

Democratic State Convention.

Democratic State Committee Rooms
Harrisburg, Pa., July 22, 1909.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

As required by the rules governing the Democratic party of the State, and in compliance with the action of the Democratic State Executive Committee at its meeting in Harrisburg on the 21st day of July, 1909, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention will meet in the Majestic There at

risburg, Wednesday, August 4th. 1909,

11 o'clock a. m.

The business to be transacted will be the nomination of

One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

One candidate for State Treasurer.

One candidate for Auditor General,

and to act upon such other matters pertaining to the interests and success of the party in Pennsylvania as may be brought before it.

A. G. DEWALT,
P. GRAY MEEK, Chairman.
Secretary.

Local Option's Fight.

Will go After Legislature Next Year and Try to Elect a Governor Favorable to it.

The Pennsylvania State Anti-Saloon League, will, it is announced, endeavor next year to elect not only a Legislature pledged to local option, but a governor who stands upon a similar platform. This new stand is inspired, according to State Superintendent Nicholson, who has not heretofore been quite clear as to whether or not he desired a local option plank in Republican platforms, by "the tendency in certain quarters to push to the front one or two men whose candidacy gives evidence of being inspired by the brewery interests." Whom he means by "one or two men" Nicholson declines to say, but Wesley R. Andrews, private secretary to United States Senator Penrose, and chairman of the Republican state committee, and Congressman John K. Tener, of Washington county, both of whom come within the category, have been boomed for governor. Nicholson does not make plain whether or not the Anti-Saloon League will endeavor to have local option planks incorporated in both the Republican and Democratic state platforms. He says that "the league has no candidates of its own, as the league is not a party."

Bolivia and Peru Clash.

Details of the Boundary Dispute Between the Two Countries.

The territory involved in the dispute between Bolivia and Peru over the frontier limits of both countries comprises hundreds and hundreds of square miles of very rich land, all lying at the eastern base of the Cordilleras. "That, along with other rich territory lying near the Acre river, would have been Brazilian today," said Senor J. Aguierre Acha, the consul general of Bolivia in New York city, in explaining the causes of the riots in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, "had not Bolivia fought for it in the war between those two countries within the last generation. As a result of that contest Brazil paid Bolivia $10,000,000. That money, large sums of which still are on deposit in New York and London, has been chiefly expended in building railroads intended to develop Bolivian commerce and increase the trade relations between my country and Brazil through forming rail connections with the traffic that plies the rivers of both states. Already the railroad has been completed from Oruro to Viacha, and a line now is under construction from Oruro to Uyuni, which lies to the southward.

"Villages and cities that owe their founding wholly to Bolivian initiative have sprung up in great number throughout the disputed territory. Thus Bolivia has spent its money there as well as the blood of its people. Two thousand of its soldiers were killed there in one campaign against Brazil. In that conflict not one Peruvian citizen raised a hand to protect the territory in question. Not one Peruvian soldier ever fought to gain that strip of land. But when the hostilities had concluded Peru stepped in with its claim that the territory rightly belonged to it.

"Peru assumed to base its claim on the contention that the land belonged to it by reason of certain dispositions made by Spanish kings, but that contention practically was a mere assertion. On the other hand, before the South American republics were formed and when Spanish control dominated, the land in question formed a part of the territory which, with Bolivia's area today, was under the jurisdiction of the central Spanish authority that existed at Charcas, the latter now forming the present city of Sucre. Peru's territory was administered by Spanish authority from Buenos Aires, Chile by the captain general then established at Santiago, and so on. So when similar argument was required to meet the Peruvian contention of priority of rights Bolivia had direct proof to advance in support of its claim that the part of its area, even under the Spanish kings.

"We accepted Argentina's president as arbitrator because of the close friendship which had existed between that country and my people. For more than four years Senor Don Eliodoro Villazon, who as president elect of Bolivia will assume his official duties on Aug. 6, served as Bolivian minister in Buenos Aires."

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 26, 1909

The determined effort of President Taft to induce his party leaders in Congress, and especially in the Senate, to make some actual and material reductions in the tariff and the violent protests and obvious terrors of the apostles of protection as a result have afforded subject of interest throughout the past week. Thus far the President has refused to make any concession from his demand for free hides, free coal, free petroleum, free iron ore and the House rate of $1 a thousand feet on lumber. A number of Senators from the Western states are making the most extravagant arguments against these reductions and are protesting with unrestrained violence. Senator Scott of West Virginia went to the White House recently to endeavor to induce the President to withdraw his demand for free coal and when Judge Taft refused he left in a flood of tears, actually standing on the steps of the White House Office building and sobbing as he explained to the newspapermen the unreasonableness of the Chief Executive.

***

Senator Clark of Wyoming, whose brother is the owner of the two largest coal mines in Wyoming, exhibits no restraint whatever in his denunciation of the President because of the demand for free coal and Senator Warren is vehement in his denunciation of the free hides proposition. Senator Borah took a position against free hides as did Senator Curtis against free petroleum, but Mr. Borah has come into line on receiving an assurance from Judge Taft that he will endeavor to secure a reduction of the duties on boots and shoes and Mr. Curtis has announced that he is "a Republican first" and will follow the party leader irrespective of his personal views.

***

It is only in private conversation that Senators are willing to reveal the real occasion of their intense opposition to the President's recommendations. Talking privately, they frankly admit that they foresee in his attitude the deathknell of the protective system. Said one of them to your correspondent today; "President Taft may not realize the fact but he is a rank free trader. He is undermining the whole protective system. We Republicans have always maintained that under a protective tariff we could build up industries which through their own competition, domestic competition I mean, would bring down prices. If that were true it would make no difference whatever how high the duties were. The prices would come down just the same. Now the President takes just the opposite stand and says it is an injustice to the consumer to leave the duties too high. What will be the result? The consumers will get the idea that all tariff except that imposed solely for revenue is an injustice to them and they will wipe out the system. It is none too popular anyway and for a great national figure like Taft to attack it means its ruin. Now he wants free hides, iron ore, petroleum and coal. Then the people who have hides, ore, petroleum and coal to sell will immediately begin to insist that we must have free boots and shoes, free steel, free products of petroleum and so on. Even some Republican Senators, like Borah and Cummins and, in fact, all the insurgents who voted against the Senate bill, are already clamoring for free boots and shoes. And they will get them and once the people become used to the cheaper prices which will result from the removal of the duty we will never be able to induce them to stand for the higher prices. Free hides, indeed. Don't the President know that the next thing they will demand will be free wool? He wants free lumber because he deemed it a hardship for the poor man who has to build a house or a barn to pay the increased price resulting from the duty. Don't he realize that the next thing the public will demand will be free nails and free paint to finish their houses and barns? You can never satisfy them. Their demand for lower prices once they get the taste will be insatiable and the whole of our protective structure will come tumbling about our heads. Then too, he wants a tariff commission. What good will that do? Merely furnish additional information to the public on which to base demands for lower duties. The people are happy and contented now. They are paying high prices and they are making no complaint, but once Taft starts them on the highroad to free raw materials, there will be no stopping them short of free everything and the very foundation of the Republican party will be cut from under it". These are the actual words of a Western Senator who will not allow his name to be used but who is leading the fight against the reductions the President demands and who will probably vote against the tariff bill when it is completed.

The Business Situation.

The General Trade Indications Point to Unabated Activity.

General trade indications point to unabated activity. Every week sees a steady and substantial improvement in the business situation. The manufacturing interests of the country are operating at a higher percentage of capacity. As a rule, prices of both raw and finished products are advancing. There is decided tendency to discount the settlement of the tariff and the harvesting of good all round crops. The United States steel corporation is said to be operating ninety per cent. of its present capacity, which is equivalent to ninety-seven per cent. or more of the 1908 capacity. The price of steel billets has been further advanced $1 per ton. Copper, the metal, is marking time, the large accumulated stocks still operating as a weight upon prices. But it is significant that in lines consuming large quantities of copper, business is improving. Purchases by the leading harvester, radiator and cast iron pipe interests are believed to have been greater than at first reported and to have exceeded 100,000 tons in the first week of July. Some of the ore shipments this year will be as great as in 1907, which was the record year. Bank clearings last week were more than ten per cent. greater than the week before and fifteen per cent. greater than a year ago. For the last two weeks reported on there has been a small decrease in the number of idle freight cars. The railroad gross earnings for the first week of July were 8 72 per cent. above last year.

Little Preserved Milk.

Out of 1556 Samples State Finds Only Six Drugged.

Pure Food Agents Hutchinson and Linton have just reported to the State Commissioner Foust that they collected in 28 cities and boroughs of Eastern Pennsylvania 1555 samples of milk and cream for analysis, and among the entire number of samples analyzed only six were found to contain the preservative formaldehyde.

This is in strange contrast with the large percentage of chemically preserved samples of milk and cream which were being sold to the unsuspecting consumer several years ago. The samples of milk and cream, purchased in the open markets and analyzed by Chemist Cochran, represented the following towns and cities:

Williamsport, 92; Jersey Shore, 21; Canton, 5; Montgomery, 16; Milton, 21; Lewisburg, 24; Sunbury, 34; Danville, 24; Shamokin, 37; Berwick, 25; Bloomsburg, 34; Wilkes-Barre, 110; Sayre and Athens, 21; Towanda, 18; Scranton, 112; Hazleton, 64; Pottsville, 44; Easton, 93; Bethlehem, 45; South Bethlehem, 43; Allentown, 95; Reading, 144; Lebanon, 96; Lancaster, 100; York, 59; Carlisle, 32; Chambersburg, 20; Harrisburg, 121.

In a Pinch use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet and makes walking easy. Takes the sting out of corns and bunions. All druggists 25cts. Don't accept any substitute.

Leaves $2000 to Man Whose Wife He Stole.

The law of compensation works even after "these many years." Fifty years ago, at Blairstown, N. J., Joseph Kithcart won the affections of Jennie Stalford, who married the poor young man against the wishes of her parents throwing over a wealthy suitor named James Butler.

A short time after her marriage her parents persuaded her to leave Kithcart and marry Butler, and the former remarried, later separating from his second wife, going to South Montrose, Pa. and engaging as a farmhand.

Butler took his prize and went west, where in a short time Mrs. Butler died.

Recently Butler died also, and Kithcart has been notified that Butler in his will bequeathed to him the sum of $2000 as a partial compensation for stealing the affections of Mrs. Kithcart No. 1, and Kithcart last week received the money.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20 00 $17.50

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray. 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted. slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Does not Color the Hair
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Stops Falling Hair **An Elegant Dressing**
Destroys Dandruff **Makes Hair Grow**

Composed of Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chlorid, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume. Ask your doctor his opinion of such a hair preparation.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS

are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.

Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

JUDGE EVANS ON ROADS.

The Danville *News* of Monday says: Judge Evans while in this city Saturday, expressed his opinion of the public highway between this city and Bloomsburg, which opinion was by no means a favorable one. Both Montour and Columbia counties, it appears, are offenders, and by the employment of wrong methods in road repairs have succeeded in producing a stretch of highway so notoriously bad that his Honor in driving backwards and forwards between the two towns finds it expedient to take altogether another road, leading around through Frosty valley.

It all comes from the practice of hauling broken limestone on the roads and by not supplying a top course of finer material as is required in modern road making. Every summer at some point the same road is spoiled in this manner. The theory is that traffic will soon break up the stones and wear the roadway smooth, but as a matter of fact it doesn't work out in that way. All drivers avoid the stones, if possible. They drive over them, if necessary, with one wheel and the other wheel of the vehicle goes into the gutter. Thus, an otherwise good road is made notoriously bad and it remains so indefinitely.

Judge Evans stated Saturday that they are beginning to make arrests for this very thing in Luzerne county.

At intervals supervisors are required to pick the loose stones from the roadway. In view of this, Judge Evans remarked that it would be odd, to say the least, if they were justified in hauling stone upon the road and leaving them lie exposed.

CREASY AND THE SENATORSHIP.

The following interview with Hon. W. T. Creasy appeared in the Williamsport *Sun*:

Representative W. T. Creasy, of Columbia county, who was the orator of the day at the Grangers' picnic at the Trout Ponds, near Hughesville, last Saturday, was asked by a Sun reporter after his address, this question:

"In view of the announced retirement of Senator Cochran, have you aspirations in the direction of the State senate?"

"What's Senator Cochran going to do anyway?" was Mr. Creasy's rejoinder.

"He has announced that he will not be a candidate for renomination."

"Really, I have thought nothing about the senatorship so far. It is a long way off yet. I've been very busy. I'm a farmer, and when not at Harrisburg during the sessions of the legislature I am kept very busy at home. I have been building this year and I have really paid no attention whatever to politics. I do not know what is going on in that field."

"If you were offered the senatorial nomination would you accept it?"

"Well, as I have already said I have thought nothing about the senatorship, I really haven't."

"What do your people in Columbia county say about it?"

"I have not talked to any one about it. You are the first one who has mentioned it to me. I've been too busy with my farm work this summer to think of politics."

Will Have New Home.

The Towanda Printing Company, publisher of The Towanda Daily Review and The Weekly Reporter-Journal, has purchased the Ontario Block, a business building in the central part of Towanda, and will remodel the ground floor of the same for use as a publishing house.

The Capitol Grafters.

One year and four months to a day elapsed between the conviction of the capitol grafters and the affirmation yesterday of the judgment of the trial court by the superior court. Seven months less four days have passed since the convicts were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Since then two of them have died, but not one of them has been locked up.

Their right of appeal is now exhausted, unless the able lawyers who defended them are able to find that some constitutional question is involved, but probably no one will be much surprised to hear that some justice of the supreme court has granted an allocatur that will take the case before the supreme court, involving another delay of several months at least.

We do not imagine that any disinterested man, lawyer or layman, who read Judge Kunkel's exhaustive and lucid review of the case denying the convicts a new trial, believes that they have any real grounds for appeal. But men in such position as Snyder and Shumaker now are, always fight for delay in the hope that something may happen to their advantage. It is one of the great wrongs of our administration of the law, that men with money and influence can secure almost interminable delays after conviction and sentence. The encouragement they receive from appellate courts is one of the chief causes of a lamentable loss of confidence by the people in the impartial administration of justice.

With the cases of the capitol grafters fresh in mind are the voters of Pennsylvania going to elect to the supreme court a man selected by the boss of the machine which made the capitol grafting easy; the machine that protected and defended the thieves as long as protection and defense were possible?

—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Without a Magistrate.

Catawissa is without an acting Justice of the Peace. E. B. Guie, one of the Justices of the peace, is on an extended visit in the West and will not be home for several weeks. The other, W. H. Barwick, is dead. It is likely that such a condition has never before existed in this section of the State. In fact, no one has ever heard of it. What can be done in the matter is a question that is puzzling the wisest, and it is likely that an opinion will be asked of the District Attorney as to what should be done should occasion require it.

Strange, Indeed!

It is one of the things beyond human comprehension and understanding why industrious, promising men should be stricken down in the full vigor of a useful life, and so many vicious, drunken loafers are permitted to live to humiliate their friends and become a nuisance to the public.

The work of changing the wires of the Bell Telephone Co. from overhead to underground in the business section is now going on. A gang of twenty Italians is doing the digging.

ELWELL'S CONCERT, THEATRE, AND DANCE ORCHESTRA.

Any number of pieces furnished for any occasion.

SEASON 1908-09.

Columbia Theatre.
Midway Dance Hall and Summer Garden
Knight Templar Dance, Masonic Temple.
Midway Club Dances.
High School Commencement Week.
Elks and Wheelmen Banquets.
Store Openings, etc., etc.

For terms address,
CHAS. P. ELWELL,
Manager and Director,
Bloomsburg, Pa
tf.

A. C. & F. Co's Stock.

Big Advance Justified By Corporation's Prosperous Condition.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia Press gives the following regarding the advance of A. C. and F. Co's stock: There should be no surprise over the strength of stocks like American Car and Foundry. The orders for new equipment being placed by the railroads very much exceed similar orders for nearly three years. Railroads, since the middle of 1907, had placed scarcely any orders whatever for cars, rails and locomotives until a few months ago. Now they are all in the market. It seems evident from the orders being given for new cars that the official statement that about 259,000 freight cars in the United States are still idle is somewhat misleading. Among those idle cars must be a great number which will never go back into service for the good reason that they are the old and wornout, or nearly wornout cars. When the hard times came along and a railroad found it didn't need all its cars it weeded out the poor ones. Railroad people are authority for the statement that many of these so called idle cars should be stricken from the list entirely.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Keller returned from their auto trip to Washington, D. C. on Tuesday night. The run was over 700 miles without an accident.

Senate May Lose Tillman.

South Carolinan's Condition Such as to Alarm Friends.

The shrill voice of Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman of South Carolina, may never be heard in the Senate chamber again. Senator Tillman is ill at his farm home near Trenton, S. C., where he has been for three weeks, and friends say his condition is so bad that there is little likelihood that he will be strong enough to return to Washington to vote on the tariff bill. The rumor that he contemplates resigning his seat is revived, but Mr. Tillman refuses to confirm or deny the rumor.

Senator Tillman has not fully recovered from the attack of partial paralysis which seized him last summer. Although the paralysis has not returned, a general debility from nervousness has made his life unhappy for months.

Thinks It Will Be Munson.

Secretary Meek Believes Williamsport Will Land Supreme Court Nomination.

Ex-Senator P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, secretary of the Democratic state committee, made the following statement at Harrisburg regarding the candidacy of C. LaRue Munson for justice of the supreme court: "I believe that C. LaRue Munson, of Williamsport, will be nominated next month as the party's candidate for justice of the supreme court." The secretary made this statement in the course of a general discussion of the approaching convention and the campaign. He explained this view by saying that inasmuch as Mr. Munson is well qualified for the place and is the only avowed candidate all the chances favor his winning the place on the ticket.

A. Nevin Pomeroy, Superintendent of the State Department of Public Printing and Binding, and editor and publisher of The Franklin Repository, at Chambersburg, has been elected president of the National Editorial Association, which has been in session at Seattle, Wash., during the past week. Mr. Pomeroy during the past year has been first vice president of the association and won his election simply through his personal popularity. The attendance at the sessions of the association is naturally made up of a large majority of Westerners, and prior to the taking of the vote it had been believed that a Western man would be elected.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairchild of Bridgeport, Conn., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Wirt.

Deserted Her Child.

The Hazleton *Sentinel* says:

Mrs. Clifton Warr, who was deserted by her husband and who tried to abandon her child in this city, by leaving it with the family of Rev. Gingrich, is now wanted by the authorities on the charge of abandoning a child in Bloomsburg. Her husband having deserted her, she left her baby at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Warr, of that town.

Mrs. Warr is under indictment in this county and is out on bail She gave her name as Mrs. Hartzel when she was arrested in this city.

Food We Eat to be Analyzed.

Five Hundred Samples Secured by the Pure Food Agents in Pennsylvania.

For the purpose of making a thorough test of the Murphy pure food law Commissioner James Foust of the dairy and food bureau, states that two of the special agents of the bureau have purchased over 500 samples of food, which will be submitted to State chemists for analytical examination, all of them coming under the jurisdiction of the Murphy law.

The majority of the samples were purchased from dealers in Western and Central Pennsylvania counties. They were delivered to Dr. William Frear, chemist, State College, and to Professor Charles H. La Wall and Professor James A. Evans, official chemists, with the request that the reports should be filed with the bureau at the earliest possible date. Preliminary reports received indicate that canned goods with hardly an exception, are found to be free from adulteration and chemical preservatives, showing a gratifying percentage of absolute purity. A number of samples of pickles and baking powders were also purchased by these agents for analysis and found to contain alum, which is contrary to the new law. As a result the parties who sold such illegal food products will be prosecuted.

Immediately after the complete and official reports of Chemists Frear, La Wall and Evans are filed at the bureau prosecutions will be directed to be brought without delay. Commissioner Foust has announced to the trade and public that it is his intention to enforce the new law in its entirety and fairly and impartially in order that the consumer may be properly protected.

Among the samples of food products obtained by Agents Banzhoff and Seiler, were the following:

Baking powders, pickles, catsup, spices of different kinds, confections, flavoring extracts, honey, jelly, jams, mustard, prepared; evaporated milk, syrups, sugar, vinegar, oysters, olive oil, preserves, meat products, nutmegs, cocoa, cereal productions, chocolate, fish, canned fruits and vegetables, canned meats, flour and, in general, nearly every article found in a grocery store that comes within the provisions of the new law.

The Season About Closed.

This Year's Trout Fishing Was Not Up to Expectations.

The trout fishing season is almost at an end, and on the whole it could not be considered a very successful one for the fisherman in this locality. True it is, that quite a number of trout were caught by those who had the patience and persistence to put in day after day along the streams but there were no record catches at any time during the season. Whether it is because the trout are becoming scarcer or more wily is hard to tell. It is a fact that the first half of the season was spoiled by the hard rains and high water but these reasons could not be considered during the past month or so. The best fishing of the season was on the mountain streams, and as scores of fishermen were on these streams day after day it was only the lucky ones who made good catches. But the agony will be over after Saturday, July 31st, and after that fishermen will have to devote their time to angling for bass.

A Method of Eradicating the Wild Onion.

The Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, has now ready for distribution a circular giving a detailed discussion of the wild onion problem and outlining a plan whereby the pest can be exterminated. This circular will be sent free to any person requesting it.

Miss May Sharpless, of town, has been spending a few days with Mrs. Harman Wendall at Wayne, together with two other ladies. All four were classmates at the Normal School in the class of 1884.

SLIGHT FIRE.

In answer to an alarm rung in from Box 21 yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the fire companies turned out to find a slight fire in a cabin below the Carpet Mill. A stream was turned on the blaze which was extinguished in a short time.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Ballot at Fall Election.

The Constitutional Amendments—Each of Ten to be Marked Separately For or Against.

In an opinion furnished Secretary of the Commonwealth Robert McAfee, Attorney General Hampton Todd advises the State department that the ten proposed amendments to the constitution of 1873 shall be printed on the ballot in November merely in the form in which the sections shall appear as amended—that both the present form and the proposed form of each section need not be printed. The opinion also advises that the ten propositions shall be printed as separate questions and that the schedule for carrying the amendments into effect shall be printed as an additional question, the voters to vote "yes" or "no" upon each proposed amendment, and also upon the schedule.

The opinion of the attorney general was sought by McAfee because this is the first time in the history of the Commonwealth that a schedule has accompanied amendments to the constitution, and the point decided was, therefore, never before raised. Heretofore, a schedule has accompanied an entire new constitution. Whenever an existing constitution has been amended it has been in such a way that no schedule has been necessary to carry the amendments into effect. Because of somewhat conflicting constructions of the law under similar circumstances in the past, Secretary McAfee asked advice upon all four points mentioned. Attorney General Todd's decision regarding what has to be printed will shorten the amendments upon the ballot fifty per cent. As adopted by the legislatures of 1907 and 1909 and as advertised throughout the State last year, the amendments recite the present form of each of the sections, and each section so recited is followed by the language of that same section as it is proposed that it shall read if amended. Secretary McAfee asked specifically if it is necessray that the ballot contain both the section as it is proposed it shall read if amended. Attorney General Todd recites numerous provisions of the election laws and the constitution itself in making his ruling. Under this opinion anyone wishing to vote on the amendments will have to make eleven crosses in addition to voting for candidates.

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Elliott's New Religion.

Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in an address before the Harvard summer school of theology prophesied the advent of a new religion.

"It will not be bound by dogma or creed," he said. "Its workings will be simple, but its field of action limitless. Its discipline will be the training in the development of co-operative good will. It will attack all forms of evil. There will be no supernatural element; it will place no reliance on anything but the laws of nature. Prevention will be the watchword and the skilled surgeon one of its members."

The coming religion, he thought, will be based on the two great commandments, the love of God and the service of fellow men.

"The new religion," he said, "will not be based upon authority; the future generation is to be led, not driven. In the new religion there will be no personification of natural objects; there will be no deification of remarkable human beings."

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"Incognito"

"The meshes of matrimony seem to be closing about me," thought Lady Julie, as she finished the letter she had been reading. "Poor Aunt Caroline! She aims to be diplomatic, but it is written between every line that the sole object of her house party is for me to hear, heed and wed the fabulously rich American. I wonder why it is Americans are always rich. What a novelty a poor American would be!"

Further pondering on this subject was prevented by the entrance of Lady Julie's elder sister, who presided over the household.

"I suppose you and papa leave directions after I take my train?" she asked.

"Papa will, but my plans are changed. Aunt is making another desperate effort to marry me off, and I am to go to Oak Wilds in a week. In the meantime I will stay with Cousin Dorothy."

When Lady Julie had seen her father and sister depart on their respective trains, she felt a delicious sense of elation at her unwonted freedom.

"I am so tired of Lady Julie!" she thought. "How I would like to be some one else for a week—some poor, obscure, untitled person. I believe I will—yes, I will do it!"

The next morning Lady Julie with simple articles of attire packed in a steamer trunk drove to the station. When the coachman had driven away she took a cab and went to an address she had secured from the Times. Here she engaged a sitting room front with a bedroom back, and proceeded to unpack her belongings. She paid a week's rent in advance to the voluble landlady, who, volunteered full information regarding her lodgers.

"Those hupstairs har all clerks, but the sitting room across the 'all is let to han Hamerican. 'E 'as just arrived. I will say for the Hamericans, they don't 'aggle."

"Don't they?" asked Lady Julie, interestedly.

The next morning Mrs. Todds, her landlady, made a suggestion.

"Being has 'ow you har a stranger, miss, and the Hamerican being here to see the sights, hit would be nice for you to get acquainted. Hafter breakfast, if you say so, Hi will introduce you."

Lady Julie reflected.

"Very well, Mrs. Todd, I should be pleased to meet your first floor front."

Accordingly Mrs. Todd ushered in a good-looking youth, well-tailored and well set up.

"You are from the State of Misery, Mrs. Todd informs me," began Lady Julie, when the landlady had left the room.

He stared at her in wonder, and then broke into a clear, ringing, infectious laugh.

"The State of Missouri," he corrected.

"I must confess," said Lady Julie, smiling, "that even 'Missouri' conveys nothing to my unenlightened mind."

"Never heard of Missouri?" he exclaimed aghast. "But you have surely heard of St. Louis!"

"Oh, St. Louis!" she cried with unfeigned interest. "Yes, I've heard of St. Louis," recalling the place mentioned in her aunt's letter as the home of the rich American. "But is this your first visit to London?"

"Yes; I remain here for a week. Then I am going to a house party at some friends in the country," he replied.

A sudden inspiration came to Lady Julie, and her dark eyes shone with interest and mischief.

"I, too, am here for a week, and then I go to the country. I think if you are to see the sights here, you should begin with the zoo. I think that is where tourists begin."

"Will you accompany me?" he asked, eagerly. "Will you be my tourist guide for the week?"

"Yes," she replied with dancing eyes.

So they went to the zoo in a 'bus, and Lady Julie, viewing the polar bear, the elephants and the monkey house, felt like Alice in Wonderland. The next day was spent in the park, and successive days found them at the museum, library, cathedral, Westminster and numerous river excursions. It pleased and flattered Halden that his fair companion always turned the conversation to St. Louis and the United States.

"Miss Brent," he said, earnestly, as he came into her sitting room for his farewell call, "will you not relent and tell me where you go to-morrow?"

"No, Mr. Halden. You must be content with the assurance that you will see me within a short time, and when next we meet, should it be in the presence of others, do not allude to this week, or to the fact that we have met before."

A cloud of doubt came into his frank eyes.

"Can you not trust me?" she asked softly. "I will explain—when I can."

"I trust you entirely; and, Miss Brent—Julie—, may I tell you what this week has been to me?"

"Wait!" she advised, "until we meet again. Then you have my permission to do so."

The next day she returned home and made all her preparations for her visit with a joyous expectancy.

"You are looking your best, Julie," said her aunt, when she beheld the shining eyes and happy glow of the truthful countenance.

Later, with beating heart, Lady Julie entered the library. Her guest, as Lady Julie raised her eyes to his, a pang of disappointment went through her. This was not Jim Halden, the man she had expected to meet. At dinner she rallied from the shock. "At any rate they are from the same city," she thought. "They may know each other."

"You are from the state of Missouri, Mr. Booth?" she asked.

"How clever Julie is!" thought her aunt, approvingly.

"Yes, from St. Louis," he replied.

"Naturally. Every one from Missouri claims St. Louis."

"What do you know of St. Louis?" he asked, laughing.

"A great deal," she replied, and launched into a description of his home city that delighted him and raised high hopes in Aunt Caroline.

"I met a man from there once," she admitted.

"What is his name?" he asked, interestedly.

"Jim Halden. Do you know him?"

"Indeed, I do! The best fellow living. He is visiting not 10 miles from here."

"Aunt Caroline," said Lady Julie that night, "Mr. Booth has a friend from St. Louis visiting the Sheffields. I think he would like to have him here for a few days."

"Of course," replied her aunt, heartily. "I'll write at once."

. . . . . .

"I don't see," said Halden, gravely, as he and Lady Julie were in the rose garden on the night of his arrival, "how you could foresee my presence here when you promised to meet me again."

"Why, aunt wrote me to come to this party to meet a man from St. Louis. She failed to mention his name. I had a whim to see what life in lodgings was like. When I met you I jumped to the conclusion that you were the man aunt was expecting. You can imagine my discomfiture when I saw Mr. Booth."

Halden was silent for a moment.

"Oh, yes; aunt dwelt on that fact at length when she wrote."

"I am not," he continued. "I have only a modest income. I learned from Mrs. Todd that you were an orphan in modern circumstances, and I had hopes of winning your love and giving you a home. Now it's all changed. I see your aunt's plans, and that you were only enjoying a week's respite."

He turned and walked away. He had gone but a few steps, when her voice rang out clearly:

"Jim!"

He was at her side.

"Mr. Booth told me you were—not rich, and—I asked aunt to invite you here."

"Julie!"

"I lived a whole week without a maid," she said, when they were making future plans, "and I learned to buy the cloth."

Gondolas and Windmills Going.

As the gondolas of Venice have been supplanted by the electric launch, so the equally picturesque windmills of Holland are falling in the face of the march of modern invention. In Venice the few gondolas that are seen on the waters of the city are maintained merely to answer a demand on the part of tourists who think a visit to that city is incomplete without a ride in one of these ancient crafts propelled by a gayly-clad gondolier. They have long since been abandoned by the natives, who make use of modern launches.

And now the word comes from Holland that gas engine pumping plants are taking the place of the historic windmills. As the latter are principally used for the purpose of pumping water out of drain ditches, which must be done regularly in order to keep the fields and meadows dry, their uncertainty for this work is now recognized, and gas motors are gradually being introduced. Like the Venetians, the thrifty Dutchmen will probably maintain windmills enough to offer attractions for the artists and tourists who flock there from all parts of the world in search of novel sights. Indeed, the statement has been made that the natives of this section have long been inclined to depart from their old-time style of apparel, but they realize that it is a drawing card for travelers, and for this reason they cling tenaciously to the baggy breeches and voluminous skirts which the men and women of that country have affected for centuries.

A School Boy on Domestic Economy.

My idea of a good income and how to spend it is to get forty-four shillings a week from every male in the house if he was working, and in spending it I should get a book and put all the provisions I had in the house in it and the cost of them. I should first see that I and our family would get their stomachs full every meal time, so I should buy meat that would last.

Every holiday time we should go for a day or two to a seaside resort. For a family of good eaters it takes a lot of bread, especially if you do not bake, and shop bread takes a lot of butter. But they should have it. I would also buy plenty of coal, with good shoes and stockings; also I would buy two beds to sleep on at night.

Gladstone's Four Great Masters.

The figure of Aristotle by the eminent sculptor, G. Walker, has recently been placed in the niche prepared for it outside the south wall of the residence. It is the gift of Dean Lincoln and Mrs. Wickham. The four niches outside St. Deiniols are intended for the figures of those four great men who were regarded by Mr. Gladstone as his chief masters—Aristotle, St. Augustine, Dante and Bishop Butler. Three of them are now in position, all of them the work of Mr. Walker. It only remains for that of Bishop Butler to be [illegible]

Of Interest to Women

Remarkable Change of Infant of today—New Babyless Language May Be Responsible—Grandma's Tale of Daily Care Administered to the "Naughty" Imp of 50 Years Ago.

It may be owing to natural progression or to mothers' meetings, or even to the new babyless language that the modern mother has introduced into the nursery, but for some reason or another infants have changed most remarkably.

Fifty years ago a baby in the house made a great deal more fuss and trouble than it does at the present day. Judging from an unprejudiced grandmother's description of her progeny of long ago, one is forced to the conclusion that they must have been squalling, red-faced little creatures, whose deportment was most ungraceful and undignified. Evidently they were not possessed with an atom of self-respect and usually succeeded in upsetting the whole household.

Just ask grandma how her babies used to act. You will be a pessimist before she has had finished her story. She will relate tales that will harrow your soul. Your exhausted ear will hear all about the long nights of croup, when the youngster had to be shaken by the heels, stood on its head, hung out of the window, slapped on the back, greased about the nose, poulticed all over and compelled to swallow spoonfuls of suet melted over a smoky lamp.

If they didn't have croup they had colic, which required trotting and bouncing and floor walking, rocking the cradle, not to mention pints of catnip tea. In those days catnip tea was omnipresent. There was always a cup of it brewing on the back of the stove in every properly conducted household. When a dose was administered the attendance of the entire family was required. In many cases the farmhands had to be called in to assist.

It took one person to hold the squirming infant, another to grasp its feet and still another to keep its chubby fists from doing damage to the many faces bending solicitiously above it. Somebody held the spoon, while mother adjusted one or more extra bibs. When all was ready a cold-blooded relative grasped the slippery little nose and in a twinkling the spoon and its contents were spilled over the bibs and trickling down baby's neck.

If nothing else was the matter, then its food didn't agree with it, or it was cutting teeth or had broken out in a rash. It was in a chronic state of swallowing tacks and pennies. It was always hungry and never sleepy, except in the daytime, when there was company that particularly wanted to see its eyes. All that day it would slumber so sweetly and afterward make the night hideous with its screams for light or somebody to amuse it.

All the jokes about walking the floor were not jokes at all. Newspaper pictures were not caricatures; they were drawn from history and are all that is left to remind us of the old-fashioned baby.

The twentieth century infant would not deign to imitate the conduct of its ancestral juvenile. In the first place, more than half the ills that a baby was heir to in the long ago have been forgotten or have been eliminated; consequently there is less crying and not nearly so much attention demanded.

In the modern baby the imp of the perverse has been to a great extent conquered. If it lies awake at night it is really in pain and not rampaging because its mother is worn out or the poor father unusually sleepy.

An investigation of the subject reveals that in these times babies generally sleep soundly at night, eat regularly, take one or more naps during the day and are usually well-behaved, normal children.

They do not insist upon being rocked to sleep, nor annoy those within hearing distance by howling hour after hour just because they cannot have the electrolier for a toy or the auto horn to cut their teeth upon.

The transformation does not seem so remarkable when one gets down to the philosophy of the matter. How can two human beings act alike, when one is talked to like this, "Movver's 'ittle lam, tum det oo miki," and the other is addressed, "Dorothy, come get your milk."

Little Load Lifters.

When the rubber water bottle leaks, fill it with hot water ready for use and place a patch of surgeon's plaster over the hole and hold it in place until the heat causes adhesion.

If kept in a cup and covered with cold water, yolks of eggs will keep fresh several days.

When finely chopped nuts are needed for cake, salads or sandwiches, run the nuts through the mincing machine.

Wring chamois out of the soapy water without rinsing; when it dries it is soft and serviceable, instead of stiff.

Table oilcloth is the best material to cover schoolbooks with, as it is water-proof and can be kept clean. The pretty colored patterns are very attractive to the children's eyes.

When running your curtains on the road, first run the handle of a teaspoon through so as to separate them when they have been starched, then put a thimble on the end of the rod and it will run through without any trouble whatever.

WHEN WOMEN REGISTER

The Hotel Clerk Explains Why the Blotter Is Necessary During and After the Ceremony.

"Hotel clerks get to be great observers of human nature," said an old hotel "lobbyist." "During the many hours out of each day that I spend warming this chair I have learned many tricks of their trade which go to prove my statement.

"In fact this clerk here has a peculiar trick of his own which shows how keen an observer he is. If you watch him at work you will find whenever a woman is registering he holds a blotter so as to hide the other names on the page. At first when I noticed it I thought that he was merely holding the blotter in readiness to use it on the newly written name, but when I found that he only did it when a woman was registering my curiosity got the better of me and I asked the reason.

"'Why,' said he, 'women are the most nervous creatures in the world. I hold that blotter up to show that I am not watching her write her name, and at the same time to keep her from trying to excel the other handwriting on the page. If she noticed that I was watching her closely it is a safe bet that she would get nervous and make an awful botch of her signature, trying to be fancy. On the other hand, if she saw a particularly pretty signature on the next line the chances are that she would try to improve hers with a flourish or two—which generally means a choice blot to be scratched out by yours truly."

"I decided to test his theory by looking over a woman's shoulder while she registered. The result was just what he said it would be."

The Romance of a Composer.

Benedetto Marcello, one of the most famous Venetian composers, fell in love with a beautiful girl named Leonora Manfrotti, who married Paolo Seranzo, a Venetian noble. She died a short time after her marriage, a victim to the harsh and jealous treatment of her husband.

Her body was laid out in state in the Church of Wei Frari and her lover actually succeeded in stealing the corpse and conveying it to a ruined crypt in one of the islands, and here he sat day and night by his lost love, singing and playing to her as though by the force of his art he could recall her to life.

Leonora had a twin sister, Eliade, who was so like her that her closest friends could scarcely distinguish them. One day Eliade heard a singer in a gondola singing so exquisitely that she traced the gondola to the deserted island, and there she learned later the fate of her sister's corpse and the identity of Marcello. Aided by a servant Eliade substituted herself for her sister's body, and when he found out the deception, was quite satisfied and married Elaide, but his happiness was short lived, as he died a few years afterward.—Home Notes.

A Gymnastic Maine Hen.

Zenas Dudley, of Hampden, has a hen that will lay every day, provided she can lay where she wants to, and that is sitting on top of a pole. The reason why this hen wished to perch on the tip end of a pole when laying can be accounted for only by the fact that she laid her first egg on top of a pole. When she was a small pullet she was frightened one day and flew to the top of a tall pole in the yard. The dog kept her there for some time, and during the time she laid her first egg. Never a time since then has she laid an egg except when she has been on top of some pole. A pole has been set up in the henyard where this hen can make her daily layings. A small net bag is placed around the pole to catch the eggs.—Kennebec Journal.

Workers Pay Death Toll.

Between 34,000 and 35,000 deaths and 2,000,000 injured is the accident record in the United States during the last year among workingmen, according to a bulletin of accidents issued December 14 by the bureau of labor. Of those employed in factories and workshops, it is stated that probably the most exposed class are the workers in iron and steel. Fatal accidents among electricians and electric linemen and coal miners are declared to be excessive, while railway trainmen were killed in the proportion of 7.46 deaths per 1,000 workmen. The bulletin declares that it should not be impossible to avert at least one-third and perhaps one-half of the accidents by intelligent and rational methods of the factory inspection, legislation and control.

Our Need of Music.

We need music in our modern life, almost as much as we need bread; we need it in our schools almost as much as we need the multiplication table. We need it in our lives, not only to help us worship, but that we may carry away something better than a ringing headache from our precious hours of diversion. We need it in our schools, not as a tolerated fad, but as one of the things that shall make our individual and national character.—Elmer Elsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education.

The Coloring of the Clouds.

The gorgeous coloring of the clouds, especially those of sunset, is due to the circumstance that the yellow and red rays of light have a much greater penetra momentum than the blue. They make their way through stretches of the atmosphere which entirely arrest and turn back the blue and they do this the more markedly if the air is at the time laden with extraneous particles that augment the aerial opacity.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

SHALL WEDDED WOMEN WORK.

Eminent Authorities Discuss the Question of "The Woman's Invasion."

"Shall women work after marriage? That is so large a question that it will be merely suggested and then laid on the table for future discussion," says William Hard.

Only three incidental remarks will be here made about it.

First: It is a question that may settle itself without much help. Many students think so, among them the President of Bryn Mawr College, who said not long ago that "everything seems to indicate that women will not only make their way into all except a few trades and professions, but that they will be compelled by economic causes to stay in them after marriage."

Second: Work after marriage, aside from its economic aspects, has seemed to many persons who have given it much thought to have possibly an intellectual and moral value. In his authoritative book on "Sex and Society," Professor W. I. Thomas seems to adopt this view. "The remedy," he says, "for the irregularity, pettiness, ill health, and unserviceableness of modern woman seems to lie, therefore, along educational lines; not in a general and cultural education alone, but in a special and occupational interest and practice for women, married and unmarried. This should be preferably gainful, though not onerous nor incessant."

Third: Virtually every mother who can afford it has a nurse-maid who relieves her of the children, and the children of her, for part of each day and night. This is thought proper. Also, it is thought proper for a family to live at a fashionable hotel and have its meals sent up to it from the cafe. In this way the family avoids having a food-factory in its suite of living-rooms. Now if at some time in the remote future, when society is somewhat better adapted to social needs there should be co-operative nurseries and co-operative kitchens which would leave women free for four hours a day to do work which, as Professor Thomas discriminatingly says, should be gainful but not onerous nor incessant, would society then be any more shattered at its foundations than it now is at its top?

FAMOUS AMERICAN SONG BIRD.

EMMA EAMES.

Madame Emma Eames is now in Europe and will not sing in this country this year.

French Women Busy Workers.

There are 7,000,000 women in France who earn their own living. In Paris women now work as cutters of precious stones, and they have proved so skillful that they may win supremacy from Amsterdam as the centre of the stone-cutting industry. The women cutters receive $1.80 a day, against the 60 cents paid the Paris seamstress. Women are found in almost every line of work in France. For example, a woman is in charge of the railroad station in Froissey, a Paris suburb, while her husband works under her as a porter. The only barber shop in Froissy is run by "Mlle. Jeanne," who works only on Tuesdays and Fridays. Mme. Lesobre holds the joint position of telegraph messenger and postman. She averages twenty miles a day, seven days a week, and has not missed a day in fifteen years. A woman pounds the big drum in the Froissy brass band, and a woman holds the street cleaning contract.

POETRY WORTH READING

Middle Age.

When youth's desire of pleasure cloys
And life has reached a wiser stage
'Tis sweet to count the placid joys
Of middle age.

No more the love of frenzied sport,
No more the things to do and dare,
With mild philosophy I court
My easy chair.

There with my soothing pipe I sit
And watch its graceful rings arise,
Feeling my vision and my wit
Grow ripe and wise.

No more I join the weary wights
Who dangle in a maiden's trail,
Giving their daytimes and their nights
To woful wail.

I seek no mad emprise to jog
And goad me in a perilous way,
But meditate that every dog
Must have his day.

I note the price of stock and share
With cautious speculative ends,
And to the credit side I bear
Life's dividends.

Perchance to golfing fields I fare,
To enterprise with putt and tees—
And scorn the caddie's furtive stare
At what he sees.

I never ask of life too much;
And she rewards with ample wage
Of peaceful joys that are in touch
With middle age.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Settling Down.

I've roamed the earth e'er since my birth,
And made the most of time,
By sun-baked sand and frozen land
And every other clime,
And I've discerned and dearly learned
A truth that kills unrest—
The simple thought my elders taught:
The old place is the best!

I've chucked the Hindu maiden's chin;
Bronze goddesses I've wooed;
In velvet eyes of tropic skies,
I've often misconstrued;
But this, at least, Romance's feast
Has taught—tho' somewhat late:
The northern hue of gray or blue
Is trusty for a mate!

I've learned the grip of fellowship
In stoic fatalism;
I've quite a store of Eastern lore
And every other schism.
The Spaniard's way I've learned to play.
I've dallied with the Turk,
But I must say I like the way
A white man does his work!

I've roamed the earth e'er since my birth,
And made the most of time.
I've learned a lot that's good—and not,
And here's my little rhyme:
My wild oats sown—a roof my own;
A wife with binding hair,
And just a chance to break a lance
In fighting fair and square!

—Stephen Chalmers.

A Pilgrim Song.

Ah! little Inn of Sorrow,
What of thy bitter bread?
What of the ghostly chambers,
So I be sheltered?
'Tis but for a night, the firelight
That gasps on thy cold hearthstone;
To-morrow my load and the open road
And the far light leading on!

Ah! little Inn of Fortune,
What of thy blazing cheer,
Where glad through the pensive evening
Thy bright doors beckon clear?
Sweet sleep on thy balsam pillows,
Sweet wine that will thirst assuage—
But send me forth o'er the morning earth
Strong for my pilgrimage!

Ah! distant End of the Journey,
What if thou fly my feet?
What if thou fade before me
In splendor wan and sweet?
Still the mystical city lureth—
The quest is the good knight's part
And the pilgrim wends through the end of the ends
Toward a shrine and a Grail in his heart. —Charlotte Wilson.

"Just Mother."

(A Burlesque Song.)

The courtroom it was crowded
All the witnesses was there
The big judge he sat a frowning
In his big upholstered chair
They was trying a old lady
For the stealing of a horse
They had brought her to the court room
They had dragged her there by force
Then up rose a handsome lawyer
Who refused to give his name
He defended the old lady
And well he done the same
The verdict was not guilty
The old lady got quite gay
And when the lawyer spoke up
To them he then did say:

Chorus.

She was my mother once
In years so long ago
And I'll not desert her now
That she has fell so low
I have many other mothers
All over this broad land
But I'll not desert this mother, even
Though I'm rich and grand.

—Booth Tarkington, in Chicago Evening Post.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

International Bible Lesson for Aug. 1, '09—(Acts 18: 1-22)

It is interesting to trace back the river of Christianity to its source, and observe the hand of an overruling Providence in the opening years of its inception. Beginning in Jerusalem, a religious city, it went successively to Athens the philosophical city, to Corinth the pleasure-loving city, and to Rome, the military city, each of them centres of influence from whence radiated beams of light to every quarter of the earth.

Strange Providences.

Away off in the city of Rome there dwelt a Jewish couple, Aquila and Priscilla. The Emperor, Claudius, in a fit of rage against the Jews, banished them from Rome, and heavy-hearted and disconsolate these two people emigrated far away to Corinth, and settled down to their trade of tent making. From the opposite direction, unknown to them, a disappointed itinerant preacher, Paul by name, was coming toward the same point. After his mission was ended in Athens the lonely preacher tramped the intervening forty-five miles which brought him to Corinth. He was also a tent maker by trade. He at once sought employment. Being himself a Jew he naturally inquired for his own countrymen.

And so it came to pass that the tent maker Paul, became a laborer and a boarder in the family of the tent makers, Aquila and Priscilla. Hard luck and persecution, extradition and banishment are not handsome courtiers, but they often introduce us to people who are the Prime Ministers of the King.

Paul, the Tent Maker.

What grander testimony can be given to the dignity of labor than that of the tent maker, Paul. All day he toiled at his trade and preached the gospel by the good work he turned out, as well as by the words he uttered. We often see Paul pictured as a preacher in a crowd of listeners, but this lesson shows him as a toiler, and day laborer. Cordage lying headped up around him, canvas drawn over the floor in folds, balls of twine scattered about here and there, the tent maker at work. I warrant you his seams never ripped, his cloth never proved to be shoddy. No one ever had to say sneeringly, "I bought these cheap tents of that Christian! See how he cheated me!"

The dignity of labor! Paul's hands were hardened by it. Peter's and Andrew's and John's were burned in the sun. Christ, the son of a carpenter, himself working at the bench. Paul evidently was not looking for a "good place," an easy berth, a fat salary. Else he would never have accepted "a call" to Corinth. He got near the people by working with them. They did not pull him down; he lifted them up. He spent no time grumbling and complaining because he had to toil, he did not feel that it was his right to have people feed him with chickens, put elegant dressing gowns on his back, and soft slippers on his feet, and pamper his body and develop his pride. He worked for what he got and was independent of all.

That was one reason why he was such a fearless preacher. He was not afraid of losing his salary if he told people the truth, and if he couldn't live in one place he could in an other, and if he couldn't preach, he certainly could practice, and he was equally good in both. His tents were as good as his sermons, and he didn't have to eat any man's bread, or be any man's puppet. Independent, dignified, self-reliant, he is a magnificent example to scores of men who are marching about from one church door to another, begging for the privilege of eating their bread and drinking their water.

Not that manual labor is the only kind of labor. The fact that a preacher has white hands and wears good clothes does not necessarily mean that he is not a laborer. Mental labor is often more strenuous than digging ditches. Perspiration of the body is often a relief, where brain sweat is slow suicide. Many a man in the pulpit works harder than some men in the foundry. The one pounds iron and is able to shape it; the other seeks to mould human hearts and finds them harder than flint and as unchangeable as fate. He carries all sorrows, bears all burdens, receives all confidences, visits all perilous places, risks all diseases, responds to all calls, takes all rebuffs, and is responsible for a whole parish of human beings. Work! It is the common lot of man; with pen or spade, with needle or yardstick, with hammer or plough, with type or sewing-machine, hard labor for life is passed upon all men. Let us all put heart and interest and love into it, and so be happy with the dignity of it. For as the old poet put it, "Who sweeps a room as in God's sight, makes that, and the action fine."

HIS BONES FOR BUTTONS.

Other Parts of a Man's Body to Become Violin Strings.

His bones to make buttons, his skin to be tanned and given to his friends and other parts of his body to be made into violin strings—such are the provisions of the will of Henry E. Sullivan of 233 West 100th street, New York

The will, which Mr. Sullivan alleges is made, has these clauses:

I do hereby direct the executors of this my will to have made out of my bones circular buttons of the dimensions of from one-half inch to one inch in diameter.

I do further direct my said executors to have the skin of my body tanned and made into pouches.

I do hereby further direct my said executors to have made out of such parts of my body as may be suitable strings for the violin, such as are usually designated "cat-gut" strings.

And I do hereby further direct my said executors to have said violin strings adjusted to the body of a violin.

I hereby give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved friend and clubmate, James Hayes, all and singular, the buttons, violin strings and tanned skin made out of my body, as aforesaid, the same to be by him distributed according to his discretion to my intimate friends.

When asked why he made such a queer testament Mr. Sullivan said.

"Every task we undertake, every thought should have for its object some useful purpose. Every stick of wood, ever stone, every piece of sod can be utilized. Did each one but train his eyes to see the use to which each object in this world can be put, how much happier the world would be.

"I made the will because I saw no reason why there should be such wastefulness, why so much good raw material should be allowed to go for naught.

"Why in this age should we cling to foolish, unhygienic, wasteful notions? The body, after the soul has fled, is just so much material to be moulded by man for his own use, as is everything else on this sphere.

"My will is perfectly feasible. My lawyer tells me that it cannot be contested on the ground of insanity. I realize that it is extraordinary, but I so will it as being consistent with my belief."

Doctoring Dangerous Animals.

One of the most difficult feats attempted by physicians is that of attending to wild animals who have become ill while confined in some of the big shows throughout the United States and Europe. When it is recalled that many an elephant, lion, or some huge boa constrictor is worth thousands of dollars, it is easy to understand that the very best trained and expensive of physicians are called in to operate on the sick animals. There is often danger attached to the work, although if the animal is known as very vicious it is usual to chloroform it before the physician begins his examination into the cause of the disease.

The methods of treatment resemble largely those used when human patients call on the family doctor, varied of course by the peculiarities of the animal. For instance, when a big Indian elephant gets the stomach ache, and they do this perhaps twice a year, there is considerable hard work to be done, and it must be done right away. For instance the elephant must be roped by all four legs and it must be done quickly, because an elephant with the stomach ache or acute indigestion (as it really is) is more dangerous by a good deal than a runaway locomotive.

Then he is thrown on one side and must be jumped on with the feet, in order to try to force the gas out of his system.

The ordinary kind of rubbing would not even penetrate an elephant's skin. Then comes a huge mustard plaster with blankets used to spread the mustard on and about 20 pounds of mustard to the plaster. Afterwards 2 quarts of whiskey and ginger should be poured down his throat. This treatment was used in the New York zoo not long ago and cured the elephant's stomach ache in a couple of hours.

A big Indian tigress named "Princess" in the London zoo had a bad record as a man eater near Mysore in India. She tried to kill anyone who approached her, and gave evidence of being in agony. All attempts to lasso this tigress were in vain, so one night a sponge soaked in chloroform was poked under her nose on a long stick. This dazed the tigress and a bag containing another chloroform soaked sponge was pushed over her head. Before she could get off the bag the anesthetic had worked and the doctor quickly drained off a huge abscess which was found on one of the big teeth of the man eater. Monkeys and birds occasionally need surgical treatment and are not difficult to handle. The big inmates of the snake house, however, prove very hard to care for during illness. With a python 20 feet long, it is necessary for ten men to grasp the reptile and hold hard to overcome the resistance of the great coils.

International marriages are possibly no more dangerous than others among the leisure class, but they are more conspicuous.

Mark Twain says receivers are costly, and that's no merry jest.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

ANT HILLS IN GRASS PLOTS.

The Superintendent of a cemetery in Pottsville wrote to the Pennsylvania State College in regard to the trouble that was being experienced by some of the lot holders in that cemetery through ants building hills on the lots and destroying the grass.

The letter was referred to Prof. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, who gave the following information:

"You can get rid of these pests with certainty, and very easily, by making holes in the ant hills to a depth of a foot or a foot and one-half, and pouring in a liquid known as carbon bisulfide or bisulfide of carbon. Use about one-half teacupful of this to each hill, making the holes two or three feet apart, in accordance with the size of the ant hill and the porocity of the ground. For a heavy clay soil, they must be nearer, but for a light, sandy soil, they can be nearly three feet apart. These holes can be made with a sharpened stick. A broom handle, pointed at the end, will answer the purpose. After the liquid has been poured in, close the holes with earth, and also keep the mound covered with a wet blanket for an hour or two. The carbon bisulfide will not injure vegetation, but it will kill the ants."

CAUSE OF GAPES IN CHICKS.

Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, is daily in receipt of letters requesting information in regard to insect pests and the diseases of plant life. These letters come to his office in Harrisburg from every part of the State and are upon many topics. It was not surprising, therefore, that he received one in reference to that common affliction of poultry, known as gapes. The correspondent asked for the best relief for chicks suffering with gapes, and wanted to know how to prevent the trouble.

Prof. Surface replied that "Gapes in little chickens are caused by the eating of earth-worms. There are parasites in the earth-worms which find their way into the windpipe of the chicken and lodge there, where they take the form of little red worms. The best preventive is to keep the chickens from the surface of the ground; or use salt or strong salt water on the soil, so as to kill the earthworms; or strew strong lime or something of the kind on the ground, so that the chicks will not get hold of the worms to eat them.

"After the chicks have been attacked with gapes, however, you can dislodge the worms by making a very small loop in a twisted horse hair, draw out the tongue of the chick slightly, insert the horse hair loop in the windpipe opening, which will be seen between the forks at the base of tongue, and, twisting the hair around, withdraw it. The worms are likely to be found within the loop, or some of them will have been thus removed, and the operation can be repeated.

"Another remedy is to dip the tip of a soft feather into keresene and insert it in the windpipe opening to dislodge and kill the worms. Such treatment, although severe, is better than letting the worms remain undisturbed, to severely annoy the fowls and even kill them.

"Mixing turpentine or other substances in the food of the young poultry has not proven satisfactory as a remedy for gapes."

GUM OOZING FROM TREES.

The following question, in regard to gum oozing from trees, was referred to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg: "I have cherry trees that have bunches of gum. Can you give me a remedy to rid the trees of the trouble?"

ANSWER: The gum oozing from the bark of your trees may be from one of three or four causes. It may be

(1) Mechanical injury, in which case the best thing to do is to clean away the gum and paint the wound with melted grafting wax or bees wax, or even common house paint, and let Nature take care of it.

(2) A fungus disease sometimes called "GUMMOSUS," in which case severe pruning back of trees, cultivation, fertilization of soil and watering are about all that can be done, as the purpose should be to stimulate growth. This can not be reached by spraying, as it is beneath the bark.

(3) Bark Borers or Shot-hole Borers. These are the larvae of very minute beetles that make tunnels beneath the bark and are also called "Engraver Beetles." When they mature they bore through the bark and leave holes about the size of those made by gun shot, or about the size of a pin's head. This is why they are called "Shot-hole Borers." They attack only trees that are declining. There is no way of reaching them in the sense of a remedy, but the best thing to do is to prune back the trees, cultivate the soil, and water abundantly and frequently with water containing a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda in each gallon of water. This is to stimulate growth, and often is successful.

(4) The fourth cause of gum is a larger kind of borer, such as is to be seen in peach and plum trees frequently. This can be killed by inserting a soft wire with a sharp point, or by cutting out with a sharp knife, slitting lengthwise rather than crosswise in the bark; or using the best possible remedy for borers, which consists of a liquid called carbon bisulfide of carbon, put into a spring botton oil can and injected into the holes they occupy. Close up these holes with mud or clay, and the pests will be killed at once and the tree not injured as it might be by cutting. This remedy is recommended for all borers.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

Send for This Free Bulletin.

The Pennsylvania State College has issued a bulletin giving full information about the courses of study ofiered in the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station. It describes the work required in the seven four years' courses and the two years' course and makes interesting reading for any one who wishes to know the kind of training that is given young men who want to become expert farmers, or teachers, or experimenters. A study of the pages of this bulletin is convincing that the instruction is most practical. A young man fitted for entrance to college usually selects one of the four years' courses. The two years' course is designed for those who want instruction in agriculture but have not time or opportunity to fit themselves for a full college course, or else do not see their way clear to spend four years in college. The two years' course can be taken without any entrance examinations.

Last year the School of Agriculture enrolled 108 men in the freshman class, 55 men in the sophomore, 25 in the junior, and 16 in the senior. The enrollment in the two years' course was 40. Ninety persons entered the winter courses of twelve weeks.

The bulletin is free. It gives the dates for the beginning of all courses, including the winter courses and "farmers' week." Ask for the "May Bulletin," addressing the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

President Brown, of the New York Central Railroad, has been traveling through the West, and has returned with the conviction that the crops will be enormous both in yield and value. He finds the agricultural prosperity of the country amazing. The Iowa farmer is getting $1.20 for his wheat, 65 cents for his corn and 7 cents for cattle on the hoof. Those of us who live in cities are not quite so enthusiastic over these figures as the Iowa farmer and the railroad president, who is figuring on hauling most of the stuff to market. Still, we are glad the farmer is prosperous, and we know that insures prosperity for the country. But a few years hence the Republican politicians will be referring to the great prosperity of the country in 1909 10 as the result of the Republican party's revision of the tariff.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Woman's Home Companion for August

"Susanna and Sue" begins in the August issue of *Woman's Home Companion*. The scene of the story is laid in a Shaker village, which gives an opportunity for a novel plot. The first instalment promises even greater charm than Mrs. Wiggin's famous earlier books.

Edward Everett Hale's Reminiscences are appearing exclusively in *Woman's Home Companion*. Now that his revered white head and kindly smile have gone forever, these reminiscences, always charming, have an added interest.

Edward Everett Hale's death is a peculiar loss to the *Woman's Home Companion*, to which he has contributed so constantly during the last few years. The August issue in an appreciation of Doctor Hale's life and work has some new anecdotes that are full of the charm of Doctor Hale's personality.

This issue has none of the poverty of many summer magazines. There are eight stories in it—each good and each novel.

The mother of to-day has a problem her grandmother never knew. The modern girl, after many years at school, looks with scorn at the housekeeping which her mother knows is so important. In "What Mothers Can Do" the *Woman's Home Companion* points out a way to make the college girl "the daughter of the house" in the old-fashioned sense.

Marion Harland, in a veritable literary pilgrimage through Europe, has discovered many unpublished stories of famous men and women, which she will tell to *Companion* readers in her delightfully intimate way. The first of the series deals with the ever-interesting Empress Josephine at Malmaison—where she died.

The matter of diet in summer is one fraught with many difficulties. In the *Woman's Home Companion* for August Dr. Woods Hutchinson claims that we are apt to starve ourselves in summer. He says that we suffer from the heat because of bad physical condition and that we would feel the heat less if we ate three good meals a day.

"Suit-Case Photography," "Camp Cooking" and "Washing Fineries" are of special interest right now.

The Children's Department and the Fashion Department are both particularly good. The Embroidery pages are full of summer ideas, and Fannie Merritt Farmer supplies enough ideas for novel cool drinks to last the whole summer.

On The Rigi

The following notice meets the eyes of travellers at a hotel half way up the Rigi:

Misters and voyagers are advertised that, when the sun him risen, a horn will be blowed!

This announcement sufficiently prepares tourists for the following entry in the wine-list:

In this hotel the wines leave the traveller nothing to hope for.

—*August Lippincott's.*

DIVORCE NOTICE.

Freda Rabb Hall	In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa.
vs.	Subpaena in divorce.
Walter Townsend Hall	No. 161 May Term, 1909.

To Walter Townsend Hall, Respondent in the above cited case. You are hereby notified, in pursuance of the order of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear in said Court on or before the Fourth Monday of August, 1909, being the 23rd day of said month, to answer petition heretofore preferred by the libellant, Freda Rabb Hall, your wife, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Freda Rabb Hall should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Hereof fail not, under the penalty of having the said petition heard and a decree of divorce granted against you in your absence.

CHARLES B. ENT,
Sheriff.

Clinton Herring, Attorney, 7-22-4t.

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the above named Court on Monday, the 27th day of September, 1909 at 10 a. m., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "Orthodox Catholic Brotherhood of Saint Nicholas of Centralia, Pa.," the character and object of which is to provide funds to assist the members in case of sickness, accidents, or death, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

The names of the subscribers are Jacob Broda, Andrew Hudick, Michael Onushkawich, Wasyl Oryniak and Demitry Kosack, and others.

The proposed Charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
Solicitor,
Centralia, Pa.

7-22-3t.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

FORTY PLAYGROUNDS BY THE SEA.

This is seashore time.

The dog days call to the worker in home, office, and mill and the answer brings up thoughts of the many resorts beside the sea where comfort, recreation, and pleasure alike await the coming of the holiday-maker.

Along the shores of New Jersey from Cape May to Sandy Hook lie forty beaches, each offering delights for outings long or short and each easily accessible by the splendid train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Atlantic City, with its myriad attractions for young and old, needs no introduction, for its charms are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Cape May, for a century the summering place of satisfied thousands of seekers after cool breezes, fine bathing, and the refined amusements of the seaside, is more attractive than ever in its new life.

Ocean City, Wildwood, Sea Isle City, with their smaller neighbors, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Wildwood Crest, Avalon, and Stone Harbor, afford summer pleasure to thousands.

To the north lie Beach Haven, Seaside Park, Island Heights and the other resorts about Barnegat Bay, where the lover of fishing and sailing finds the choicest sport.

Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake, Long Branch, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Allenhurst, Elberon, and Belmar on the Upper Coast where the country meets the sea right on the beach, appeal with mighty force to the vacationist.

Any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent will be glad to give full information regarding excursion rates, time of trains and arrange your outing whether it be for a day, a week or the whole summer.

7-29 2t.

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